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DIVISION OF BOTANY

6287



Hardy

Ornamentals

Trees
Plants
Bulbs
Shrubs
Ferns
Vines



Horsford's
Nurseries

27

FRED'K H. HORSFORD

CHARLOTTE, VERMONT

1900

A WORD ABOUT THE NOMENCLATURE OF THIS CATALOGUE.

MR. F. H. HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vt.:

Dear Sir—You will remember that the Society of American Florists some years ago adopted Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening as the authority for the names of plants until Index Kewensis should be complete. But until your catalogue of 1899 no florist, nurseryman or seedsman seems to have tried to standardize the names of his catalogue with both of these officially accepted authorities. Some said that no one ever would do so. It seemed very important to me that the experiment should be made of standardizing some one particular catalogue. I am very grateful to you for allowing me this chance. I have compared every name in your catalogue with Index Kewensis. That work, as you know, contains the names of flowering plants only, and I have had to fall back upon Nicholson for the ferns. Some interesting points have come up in the work, which have been discussed in the *Botanical Gazette*, 28:264. Such tasks will be much easier when the Cyclopedias of American Horticulture is published, as it is expected to mention the name of every plant cultivated in America.

It was a small matter to standardize the names of the 129 plants added to your catalogue of 1900. The signs of the times point to great advances in nomenclature in the near future—changes that will save much time and money for those who buy plants. Much is to be hoped from the great International Botanical Congress to be held in Paris this year. By Christmas of 1900 the Cyclopedias of American Horticulture will supply a standard, and if the Cyclopedias is well received it will be followed by annual volumes, which will account for absolutely all the novelties and other species in the American trade. All the conifers in the German catalogues use the same names, and the day of reform in America is close at hand.

The popular names in your catalogue are a most admirable feature. They have been prepared by S. W. Fletcher, who has had exceptional experience and opportunities, and who has doubtless showed exceptional judgment in retaining the really live and useful names and suppressing the defunct ones, many of which are obviously manufactured; while others are extremely local, and still others should be abandoned as tending to hopeless confusion.

In conclusion, I congratulate you upon taking this pioneer step in reforming trade names. It doubtless means much in time as well as dollars and cents to your customers, and is in line with the best progress of the age. Since writing the above, I have received other catalogues that have been compared with Index Kewensis this year, and the movement seems to be spreading.

Yours with best wishes,

WILHELM MILLER.

ITHACA, N. Y., January 1, 1900.
(Mr. Miller is associated with Prof. L. H. Bailey in the preparation of the "Cyclopedias of American Horticulture.")

List of names in Horsford's Catalogue not found in Index Kewensis or Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening.

Æthionema persica, Aspidium Filix-mas, var. Barnesii, Camassia Cusickii, Delphinium sp. var. Gloire de Nancy, D. sp. var. Froufrou, D. sp. var. Nymphaea Dodecatheon, tetrandrum, D. patulum, D. alpinum, Dracoccephalum nigricans, Epimedium nivium, E. sulphureum, Forsythia Sieboldii, Gaillardia grandiflora, Iris sp. var. atrosanguinea, I. sp. var. Ciengaultii, Lilium Henryi, L. elegans var. Wallacei, Mertensia fascicularis, M. umbratilis, Parnassia californica, Polemonium himalayense, Sambucus variegatus aureus, S. racemosus var. tenuifolius, Silene Schafta, Symphoricarpos variegatus, Syringa japonica, Trollius giganteus.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

This Catalogue is divided into eight departments, as follows:

	PAGE	PAGE
Hardy Perennials	2	Roses
Hardy Terrestrial Orchids	33	Vines, Trailers and Climbers
Tender Plants	34	Shrubs and Trees
Hardy Ferns	35	Bog and Water Plants

The plants are arranged alphabetically under each department.

COLLECTIONS—Not Prepaid.

State what the collection is for when ordering.

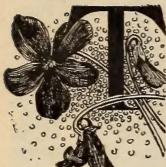
HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS FOR ROCKERIES OR FOR THE OPEN BORDER.

50 distinct varieties, my selection, one of each, \$5.00; two of each, \$9.00; three of each, \$12.00	
25 " " " " 3.00; " 5.00; " 6.50	
12 " " " " 1.25; " 2.10; " 2.50	

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY PLANTS FOR THE SHADY CORNER.

30 distinct varieties, my selection, one of each, \$3.00; two of each, \$5.00; three of each, \$6.50	
20 " " " " 2.50; " 4.00; " 5.00	
12 " " " " 1.25; " 2.10; " 2.50	

Introduction.



THE common or popular names are a special feature of this Catalogue. They have been prepared by S. W. Fletcher, a graduate student in Cornell University. He has consulted Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening, W. Miller's Common Names of Cultivated Plants, Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora, The Cyclopedias of American Horticulture (Vol. 1), and half a dozen leading English and American Catalogues.

It is to be understood that this list is not completed until my Autumn Supplement is sent out, about September 1. All who have applied for this list will also receive the Supplement at the season of issue.

Canadian customers will please remember that the rate of postage to them is double that to any part of the United States, and that shrubs, trees and vines are not admitted from the States.

Express rates on nursery stock are much less than on other ordinary matter. Ours is the American or National Express, and we can send as far as these lines go at very much reduced rates. To send 11 pounds from here to St. Louis costs only 35 cts., with 3 cts. for each additional pound; 13 pounds to Chicago costs 35 cts., with 2½ cts. for each additional pound; 35 pounds may be sent to Boston, Worcester, Springfield (Mass.), Concord (N. H.), or to New York City, for 35 cts., and for each additional pound 1 cent will be added. Of course, when a package must go through the hands of more than one company, the expense will be greater.

My prices include boxing, packing—except in the case of Trees and Shrubs (see instructions under that department)—and delivery to my nearest freight, post office or express office.

Separate offers for free delivery have been added to my prices, for those who wish plants sent by post or prepaid. I shall reserve the right to send either by post or prepaid express at these rates, and want the name of your express office as well as your post office, whether the order is sent by post or not. These estimates by post may not always be exact, but when an excess of postage is sent I will either make up the deficiency in plants or return the excess. Where prices by mail are not given, it is understood that the plants are too large for mailing.

The prices for seeds include postage.

I shall always endeavor to give each customer FULL MONEY VALUE, WHETHER THE ORDER IS LARGE OR SMALL, and in all cases where customers feel that they have reason to complain, I shall thank them to inform me of it. If the fault lies with me, I will be glad to make matters right.

Remittances may be sent at my risk by Post Office Order on Charlotte, Vermont, by Draft, or Registered Letter. Half a dozen plants will be furnished at dozen rates. To those who wish to purchase in larger quantities, lower prices will be given, if my stock is sufficient.

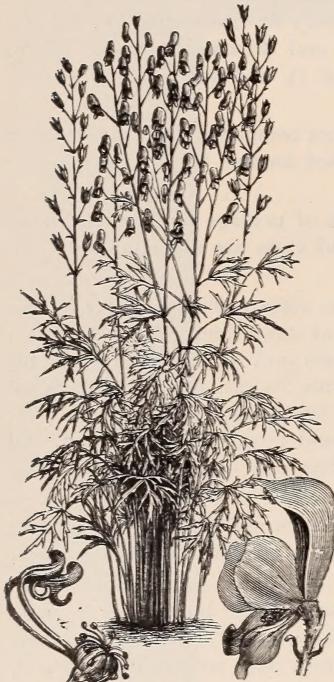
Address

**FRED'K H. HORSFORD,
CHARLOTTE, VERMONT**

HARDY PERENNIALS.

ACHILLEA. YARROW, MILFOIL.

A. filipendulina (*A. Eupatorium*). A noble plant from shores of the Caspian Sea. Two or three feet high, with large, flat heads of bright yellow flowers in July and August. Nice for back border, shrubbery or massing. Increased by division or seed Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. \$0 20 \$1 60 \$0 25 \$1 80



Aconitum Napellus.

		—Not prepaid—	—Prepaid—
A. Millefolium , var. <i>roseum</i> .	A very handsome form of common Yarrow, having deep rose flowers in August . . .	12	15
A. Ptarmica , var. <i>fl. pl.</i>	A vigorous, hardy native of England, a foot or two high. A fine border plant, with white flowers in August. Durable for cutting.	12 1 co	15 1 25
A. —, var. "The Pearl."	Charming form of <i>A. Ptarmica</i> , fuller flowered in August, but not so vigorous. Quite hardy	12 1 00	15 1 25
ACONITUM. MONK'S-HOOD, WOLF'S-BANE.	The Monk's-hoods constitute a very charming group of plants, but most of them are so poisonous that great care should be taken not to plant them near any edible or garden vegetables. Any ordinary garden soil suits most of them. They are also useful to plant in the shade of trees.		
A. Lycocitonum. EUROPEAN WOLF'S-BANE.	A European plant, 3 to 5 feet high, with yellowish green flowers . . .	15	17
A. Napellus.	One of the best as well as most poisonous. Flowers large blue, in a terminal raceme about the last of June. Height about 3 feet in good soil.	15 1 00	17 1 15
A. uncinatum. AMERICAN WOLF'S-BANE.	The Wild Monk's-hood of the Carolinas. Has smooth stems, almost climbing in habit; flowers of good size, light blue, in July	15 1 10	17 1 25
ACTAEA alba. BANEBERRY.	Flowers white, in terminal racemes; fruit white. A good plant for shade	12 1 10	15 1 30
A. spicata , var. <i>rubra</i> .	Much like preceding, but has cherry red fruit. Shade or sun	12 1 10	15 1 30
ADENOPHORA Lamarckii. BELL-FLOWER.	Blue, funnel-shaped flowers in compound, elongated racemes. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Eastern Europe . . .	15 1 25	18 1 50
ADONIS vernalis. PHEASANT'S-EYE.	One of the most attractive early blooming plants. Flowers bright yellow, 2 or 3 inches wide. It forms tufts 8 to 12 inches high, and has finely divided and attractive foliage. Likes a light, sandy soil, where it should be left undisturbed when once established	15 1 35	20 1 55
AETHIONEMA persica.	A little low perennial from Asia Minor, with terminal racemes of rosy lilac flowers	15	18
ACROSTEMMA. See <i>Lychnis</i> .			
ALETRIS farinosa. STAR GRASS, COLIC-ROOT.	Flowers white, in a long spike on a naked stem 2 to 3 feet high, in July; leaves in a clustered rosette at the base. Likes any good loamy soil. A native of grassy woods	15	18

	Not prepaid—	Prepaid—					
	Each Doz.	Each Doz.	\$0 06	\$0 50	\$0 07	\$0 55	
ALLIUM cernuum. NODDING WILD ONION. Somewhat like <i>A. stramineum</i> , below, in height, etc., but with white or pale pink flowers							
A. stramineum. SIBERIAN WILD ONION. Grows about 2 feet high, soon forming, by division, large clumps of bulbs, bearing globular heads of light rose flowers. Pretty when growing, but this and the other two species named have a strong onion odor. July	06	50	07	55			

A. tricoccum. WILD LEEK. This is our common Leek or Wild Onion, which sends up its wide green leaves in early spring; these soon die down, and later in summer the bulb sends up a bare stalk of white flowers	06	60	07	65			
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HOLLYHOCKS, SINGLE.

(*Althaea rosea*.)

The most permanent and hardy of this species. They afford a most striking effect when placed against any deep green object, like an evergreen hedge, are pretty among shrubbery, and will last for years when once established. Summer.

Mixed colors	08	75	11	I 12
Single Rose Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	10	I 00	13	I 24
" " Fringed " 8 cts. "	08	75	11	I 12
" White " 8 cts. "	15		18	
" " Fringed " 8 cts. "	10		13	
" Light Cream 15 cts. "	15		18	

HOLLYHOCKS, DOUBLE.

(*Althaea rosea, fl. pl.*)

Semi-double Reddish Purple . Seeds, 8c. per pkt.	08	75	11	I 12
" Mixed Colors 8c. "	08	75	11	I 12
" White " 10			13	
" Salmon " 12			15	
" Pink and White . Seeds, 8c. per pkt.	10		13	
" Cream-White 8c. "	10		13	
" Pale Sulphur " 12			15	

ALYSSUM. MADWORT. The following are perennials of easy culture in any ordinary garden soil. Nice for rockwork or front borders.

A. alpestre is a tufted species 3 to 6 inches high. Flowers yellow, last of May. Native of southern Europe Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	15	I 15	18	I 50
A. rostratum (<i>A. Wierzbickii</i>). This has closer corymbose heads and deep yellow flowers in early June. Native of Asia Minor . . . Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	15	I 10	20	I 40
A. saxatile is one of the most permanent of the Madworts, as it lasts year after year in good, suitable soil. It grows about a foot high, having bright yellow flowers in May	15	I 25	20	I 50
AMIANTHIUM. See <i>Zygadenus</i> .				

AMSONIA Tabernæmontana Seeds, 15 cts. per pkt.

18

ANCHUSA italicica. A fine perennial, with blue or purple flowers in June; 4 feet high and branching. Nice for back border or among shrubbery

15

I 10

20

I 50

A. officinalis (*A. incarnata*). Has a profusion of small, pretty, flesh-colored flowers

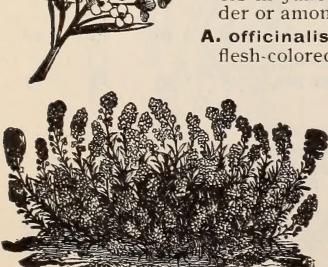
15

20

ANEMONE. WIND FLOWER. Belongs to the natural order of *Ranunculaceæ*, or Crowfoot family, constituting an extensive genus, many of which are very attractive, hardy perennials for cultivation. A rich, sandy loam, moist but well-drained, is what they like; yet, for these, any good garden soil seems to suit. The border is the most suitable place, or some may be used about rock-work to good advantage. They also make good pot-plants, giving brilliant flowers in midwinter.



15



Alyssum saxatile.

	—Not prepaid—	Prepaid
	Each Doz.	Each Doz.
ANEMONE acutiloba (<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>). HEPATICA. Blooms very early; a fine plant for shady places	\$0 12	\$1 00
	\$0 15	\$1 20



Anemone.

ONE. A charming little wood flower; white or rose color; blooms last of May. Just the thing for shaded locations	08	75	09	80
A. vernalis. Has flowers whitish inside, violet outside; covered all over with silky down. A very striking flower, coming in early spring and lasting a long time. Sandy loam, not too dry, suits it Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.	20		25	
A. virginiana. A native of woods and shade, 2 to 3 feet high, with greenish white flowers	12	1 00	15	1 30
ANTHEMIS tinctoria. CAMOMILE. An English species about a foot high, bearing in the greatest profusion handsome bright yellow daisy-like flowers, which come in July and August. Fine for cutting. Any good garden soil suits it	10	1 00	15	1 30
A. —, var. <i>Kelwayi</i>. This is a very desirable variety, with lighter yellow flowers. The tint of yellow is fine and the flowers are of good size Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.	12	1 10	15	1 40
ANTHERICUM Liliago. ST. BERNARD'S LILY. Grows about 15 inches high; flowers pure white; quite hardy. May to June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	10	1 05	12	1 25
A. liliastrum. See Paradisea .				
AQUILEZIA. COLUMBINE. A valuable genus of alpine plants of many colors and sizes. Some are inclined to be biennial in cultivation, others last two or three years, while some are as permanent perhaps as any perennials. Few genera afford more variety of color or more delicate shades. The leaves, too, are very light and graceful.				
A. alpina. Deep blue flowers, 2 inches wide. Plant about a foot high. Alps of Switzerland. Nice for the rockery	15	1 35	17	1 50
A. atropurpurea. A Siberian species, with dark, wine-colored flowers. Very hardy and permanent. June	12	1 00	15	1 25

AQUILEGIA cærulea. BLUE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HONEYSUCKLE. This is one of the most attractive when in bloom, but, unfortunately, it seldom lasts

more than a season in cultivation. It is a native of the Rocky Mountains and blooms in May and June \$0 15 \$0 18



Flower and Plant of the Aquilegia.



Vigorous in habit and a long time in flower. One of the best. The plant is bushy and attains a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Summer

15 1 25 18 1 45

A. glandulosa jucunda

20 22

A. olympica

15 1 35 17 1 50

A. oxypetala. With me this has been the first to bloom and is one of the most attractive, though not so long in flower as some. Flowers large, blue, yellow and white. Spring

12 1 05 15 1 30

A. sibirica fl. pl.

20 22

A. viridiflora is a tall kind, with light pinkish purple flowers. June

15 18

A. vulgaris (A. nigricans). COMMON EUROPEAN COLUMBINE

20 22

A. —, var. lilac-flowered. A form with lilac flowers; quite hardy and suited to any good soil

10 1 00 12 1 20

ARABIS albida. ROCK-CRESS, WALL-CRESS. One of the first spring flowers. Its blossoms are pure white and very pretty. Grows 3 or 4 inches high and forms dense masses of green foliage, covered in spring with white bloom. Native to Taurea and the Caucasus Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

15 20

ARENARIA cæspitosa. SANDWORT. Grows in dense tufts, which at flowering time are covered with small white flowers. It forms solid cushions of deep green foliage, which is always fresh. Nice for rocky places if not too dry .

20 25

ARISÆMA Dracontium. DRAGON-ROOT, GREEN DRAGON. A much rarer species and less showy than *A. triphyllum*. It attains a large size in suitable soil, and will thrive in shade. June

15 1 10 16 1 25

A. triphyllum. JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT, INDIAN TURNIP. One of the interesting hardy bulbous plants; suited to shade or rockwork if moisture is given it. It selects a rich, moist soil. May

12 1 00 13 1 15

ARMERIA plantaginea. THRIFT, SEA-PINK. Flowers in close, round heads in June; color light pink or white; stems long and naked, from a thick grass-like tuft of leaves at base Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

15 1 25 20 1 65

ASARUM canadense. SNAKEROOT, GINGER-ROOT. Only 3 to 5 inches high; large, dark green, kidney-shaped leaves; flowers very early, hidden among the leaves. Nice for shady corner or shaded rockwork .

10 80 12 1 05



Arabis albida.

	—Not prepaid—	—Prepaid—
ASARUM virginicum. The leaves of this are evergreen, smooth and shiny, round heart-shaped; flowers purple, not conspicuous	\$0 15	\$1 20
ASCLEPIAS incarnata. WATER, or SWAMP MILKWEED. Although this plant is natural to wet, swampy ground, it will grow in ordinary garden soil. It attains a height of 2 or 3 feet. Flowers rose-purple, in good-sized umbels, in summer	15	20
A. tuberosa. SWALLOW-WORT, BUTTERFLY-WEED. A very attractive plant when in flower; about 18 inches high, bearing in July and August large umbels of orange yellow flowers. These are followed by the long and curious pods. Nice for sunny portions of rockwork, or any well drained soil in full sun	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	12 1 00 15 1 20
ASPERULA galoides (A. glauca). Fine for bouquets	12	15
A. hexaphylla	12	15
ASPHODELINE lutea (Asphodelus luteus). ASPHODEL of the ancient Greeks. The yellow flowers are fragrant, massed in a dense and long raceme, coming in summer. It is a native of Sicily and attains a height of 3 feet. Though not very showy, it is a useful plant for massing among other tall perennials	20	22
ASTER cordifolius. One to 2 feet; stems branched; pale blue flowers in autumn. A. Iævis. Attains a height of 3 to 4 feet and bears profusely handsome sky-blue flowers in autumn	20	22
		
Bellis perennis (English Daisy).	10 1 00	12 1 20
A. patens. This species grows on drier soil than some sorts; grows from 1 to 3 feet high, and bears at the terminus of its spreading branches showy deep blue-purple flowers in autumn	12 1 05	15 1 20
ASTILBE japonica. FALSE GOAT'S-BEARD. This plant blooms the latter part of June, bearing in branching umbels its pure white flowers. Native to Japan, but quite hardy, and attains a height of 1 to 2 feet. [<i>Spiræa Japonica</i> of Makoy and some horticulturists, but not of Linnæus.]	15 1 30	25 1 80
BAPTISIA alba. FALSE WILD INDIGO	Seeds, 10 cts, per pkt.	20
B. australis. A tall, branching, hardy perennial of the Pea family, 3 to 5 feet high, with indigo-blue flowers and dark green foliage. Blooms about the middle of June	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	20 1 60 25 2 00
BELLIS perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. A charming little plant, blooming almost constantly from June until frost. Flowers of various colors—white, pink, rose-purple, etc., on short stalks	12 1 00	15 1 30
BOCCONIA cordata (B. japonica). PLUME POPPY. Large, terminal panicles of buff colored flowers in summer, followed by the almost equally ornamental fruit. Often attains a height of 8 feet; fine for planting among shrubs, or in the angle of a wall	10 1 00	13 1 50
BOLTONIA asteroides. Two to 8 feet high. Heads in loosely flowered corymbs. September and October	15	20
B. latisquama. Heads larger than in preceding. A very charming aster-like plant of late autumn	15	20
BOYKINIA rotundifolia. A plant of the Saxifrage family; a little more than a foot high, with rose-purple flowers and dark green foliage	20	25

BUPHTHALMUM. OX-EYE.

B. salicifolium. Quite a pretty plant, with daisy-like flowers of a trifle darker yellow than those of *Coreopsis lanceolata*. About 18 inches high. June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. \$0 15 \$1 25 \$0 18 \$1 60



B. speciosum (*B. cordifolium*). This is rather a coarse plant, better suited to some back corner or among shrubs. Its flowers and foliage somewhat resemble the wild elecampane (*Inula Helenium*). Summer 15 20

CALLIRHOË involucrata. POPPY MALLOW.

A trailing perennial, of the Malva family; large violet-crimson flowers. Hardy; of easy culture. Summer 12 1 00 13 1 10

CALYSTECIA hederaea (*C. pubescens*).

DOUBLE MORNING-GLORY, CALIFORNIAN ROSE. Double flowers of pale rose color. The so-called "Double Morning-glory." Summer 15 16

CAMASSIA Cusickii. GIANT

CAMAS. This is no doubt the largest Camas. It grows 3 to 4 feet high from a large pear-shaped bulb, bearing long, branching racemes of pale blue flowers in May 15 1 25 20 1 75

C. esculenta. BEAR'S-GRASS.

Blue flowers; of much the same height and form of 10 1 00 11 1 10
10 1 00 11 1 10

growth as *C. Fraseri*. May
C. Fraseri. WILD HYACINTH. Has almost white flowers and grows about a foot high. May

CAMPANULA. BELLFLOWER. An easy class of plants to grow. The largest ones do finely in any good garden soil, the Alpines in the rockery. Sow the seeds of annuals in early spring, biennials in June. Perennials are increased by dividing the roots, young cuttings in spring, or by seeds. All but one or two of the following are perennial.

C. carpatica, var. *pelviformis*. Flowers blue or white, in loose panicles.

Summer Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 15 18

C. —, var. *turbinata*. Large blue flowers. This and the preceding bloom from June to August 25 28

C. glomerata. DANE'S BLOOD. A native of Britain; 1 to 2 feet high, the sessile flowers in terminal heads on the branches and stems, bluish violet or white. May to September 15 18

C. Medium. CANTERBURY BELLS. One of the most attractive biennials of the garden. Flowers purple, white, or pale rose. Sometimes double. June

Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 10 1 00 15 1 50

C. —, var. *alba* 12 1 15 15 1 40

C. —, fl. pl. 12 15

C. —, fl. pl. alba 15 18

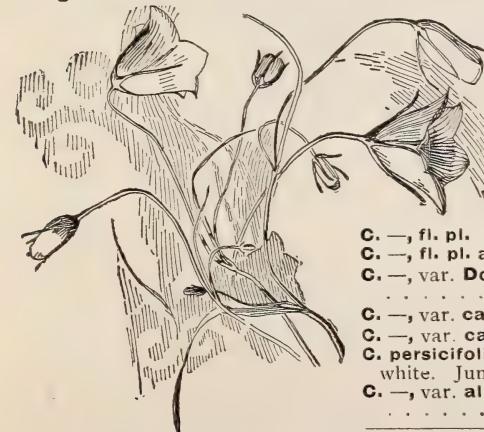
C. —, var. Double Rose Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. 15 1 25 20 1 75

C. —, var. *calycanthema alba* 12 1 15 15 1 40

C. —, var. *calycanthema rosea* 15 18

C. persicifolia. Flowers blue shading to white. June. A very pretty species 15 1 10 18 1 35

C. —, var. *alba*. Has white flowers Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 15 1 10 18 1 35



Harebell. (See page 8.)

See Our Autumn List for other choice Wild Flowers.

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
Each Doz. Each Doz.

CAMPANULA punctata. A Siberian species, 15 to 18 inches high; flowers nearly white, spotted with red. It spreads from the roots, though not to become troublesome. It is a good border plant. June \$1 12 \$1 00 \$0 15 \$1 30

C. pyramidalis. STEEPLE BELLS, CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER. Flowers disposed in long panicled racemes and coming in July. Color blue or white. 4 to 5 feet. 15 1 40 18 1 60

C. Rainierii. Blue flowers. Summer Seeds, 8 cts. per pk. 15 18

C. rotundifolia. HAREBELL, BLUEBELL. This little native is one of our attractive wild flowers, and is quite suited to almost any part of the rockery. It also does finely in any good garden soil. Summer. (See illustration, preceding page) 15 18

CASSIA marylandica. AMERICAN SENNA. This graceful and hardy perennial attains a height of 3 to 5 feet, with numerous Acacia-like leaves and many clusters of yellow flowers in August. It makes a rather good showing, after becoming well established, as a mid-summer hedge plant, where its foliage shows to good advantage until frost. It would make a good showing among low shrubbery where it could get the full sun for a portion of the day. Seeds, 8 cts. per pk. 15 1 25 20 1 60

CATANANCHE cærulea.

BLUE SUCCORY. A native of the south of Europe; attains a height of about 3 feet, and bears on ample stems for cutting good-sized, daisy-shaped flowers of a pale blue or white in August. A good plant for the border, and when once established seems to be a permanent one. It does not seem to spread from its scattered seed like many of its relative Composite Seeds, 10 cts. per pk. 15 1 10 18 1 40

CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides. PAPOOSE-ROOT, BLUE COHOSH. Flowers small, in early spring; of not much account; foliage dark green; fruit a blue berry. The plant thrives in shade and wants rich soil 15 18

CENTAUREA dealbata. MEALY CENTAURY. This is another member of the Composite, with rose-colored flower-heads. It grows about 15 inches high. Summer 25 30

C. macrocephala. A hardy plant from the Caucasus. It has numerous large, decurrent leaves and good-sized yellow flower-heads in July Seeds, 6 cts. per pk. 15 1 20 20 1 70

C. plumosa 20 25

C. pseudo-phrygia 20 25

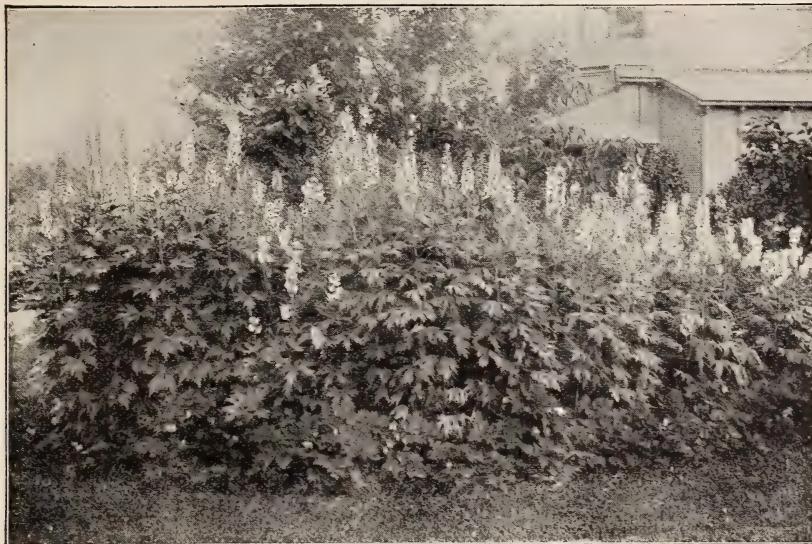
C. ruthenica. RUSSIAN KNAP-WEED. Hardy perennial; about 3 feet high, with pale yellow flower-heads in July 20 22

CEPHALARIA tatarica. Tall, 5 to 7 feet high, branching and bearing flowers at the ends of each branch. Rather coarse for the border, but fine in the wild garden or among shrubbery. Flowers creamy yellow, or nearly white in summer Seeds, 5 cts. per pk. 20 30

CERASTIUM. MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEEDS.
C. Biebersteinii, C. Boissieri and **C. tomentosum** are low-growing, spreading plants for edging or for matting purposes. The last is the taller, being about 6 inches high and having silvery foliage. I have put the three under one price and description. Summer 15 20



Convallaria majalis. (See opposite page.)



A Bed of Hardy Perennial Larkspurs. (See page 10.)

	Not prepaid	Prepaid		
	Each Doz.	Each Doz.		
CHAMÆLIRIUM carolinianum. BLAZING STAR. A smooth herb, with stems terminated by a wand-like raceme of small bract-like white flowers in June. A very pretty little plant when in bloom, and with half a chance will thrive in any good garden soil. The racemes have stems of good length for cutting, and make good additions to bouquets	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$0 12	\$1 20
CHRYSANTHEMUM caucasicum (<i>Pyrethrum caucasicum</i>). Flowers in reddish purple heads. Showy	10		18	
C. macrophyllum , var. " Gloire de Nancy " (<i>Pyrethrum hybridum</i>). Very charming, daisy-like flowers; fine for cutting Seeds, 8 cts. per pk. .	15	1 50	18	1 80
C. coronopifolium (<i>Pyrethrum carneum</i>)	15		18	
C. maximum. Flowers like the common white daisy, but twice as large. Handsome when in flower, and the flowers have good stems for cutting. Hardy and easily grown in full sun. Summer Seeds, 5 cts. per pk. .	12	1 10	15	1 30
CIMICIFUGA americana. Smaller than the next; from Carolina; flowers white. C. racemosa. BLACK SNAKEROOT, BLACK COHOSH, BUG-BANE. Four to 8 feet high, with white flowers in feathery drooping racemes. There are many places for such plants,—the borders of woodland walks, of shrubbery, or in the wild garden. A stately plant, suited to moist and shaded situations, though it will do well in any good garden soil in full sun. July and August .	15		18	
C. virginica. Has almost white flowers; blooms with the first	06	50	07	53
CLAYTONIA caroliniana. SPRING BEAUTY. A low perennial from a small tuberous root, with pale pink flowers in the beginning of spring	06	50	07	55
CLEMATIS recta. Two or 3 feet high; white fragrant flowers in June to August. Native to south and east Europe	12	1 10	15	1 30
COLLINSONIA canadensis. RICHWEED, HORSE-BALM	12	1 10	16	1 50
CONVALLARIA majalis. LILY-OF THE-VALLEY. A plant of the lily family, too well known to need detailed description. It likes a little shade and moisture, and does finely under shaded walls. Spring. (See illustration, page 8) . . .	10	1 00	12	1 15
C. —, var. "Miellez's Revelation" —in Lily-of-the-Valley. It is of extraordinary size and vigor, of the most exquisite fragrance, does well under all conditions and in all sorts of soils, growing just as well in full sun as in partial shade; is extremely hardy, and while not increasing quite so fast as the common kinds, is still of good increase. It is well to cover it in December with a good coat of barnyard manure—cow or horse—green is just as good as old. Leave it in the spring to serve as mulch. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded this strain a "First Class Certificate of Merit," May 22, 1897	15	1 50	18	1 75

		—Not prepaid—	—Prepaid—
COPTIS trifolia. GOLD THREAD. A small bog plant, which needs moist peat or moist sand. It has small white flowers in summer	Each	Doz.	Each Doz.
		\$0 10	\$1 00
		\$0 12	\$1 20
COREOPSIS. TICKSEED.			
C. lanceolata. A good hardy perennial about 2 feet high, which produces an abundance of large yellow, daisy-shaped flowers on good long stems in June and July	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	12	1 00
		15	1 25
C. verticillata. Has flowers of a similar color, but smaller and finer foliage. It blooms a little later in summer		10	1 00
		12	1 20
CORONILLA varia. CROWN VETCH, AXSEED. Clover-like heads of white and pink flowers on long, naked stems. It is quite hardy, and will do pretty well in shade. June and July	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	10	1 00
		12	1 18
CYCLAMEN europaeum. SOWBREAD. The Swiss autumn-blooming Cyclamen. Flowers bright rose, free-blooming when established, handsome, large leaves coming with the flowers; fine for rock work. I grow it in partial shade, with leaf-mold and sand loam for soil. I cover it lightly with leaves and brush during the winter. August to October		20	22
DELPHINIUM. LARKSPUR. Thrives to a certain extent in any good garden soil with proper care, but for the best results special care should be given. Work the soil deep, with plenty of finely composted manure mixed in. Each plant should have plenty of room. The taller species are suited to the back of the border, while the lower-growing seem more suitable for the front. The photo-engraving on page 9 shows a good bed of Larkspurs.			
D. elatum (<i>D. alpinum</i>). BEE LARKSPUR. Medium height, with clear blue flowers in good-sized branching racemes. Summer	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	15	1 25
D. formosum. Flowers sky-blue, shaded with indigo; spur violet. Blooms in summer. 18 to 36 inches		15	17
D. grandiflorum (<i>D. chinensis</i>). SIBERIAN LARKSPUR. One of the lower-growing kinds, having variously tinted flowers, from deep blue to white, all very delicately shaded and of good size. One of the best. July and August	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	12	1 00
		14	1 15
D. hybrustum mixed		20	25
D. Maackianum. Has variously colored flowers, from dark blue to almost white. Medium height	Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.	15	1 20
		18	1 40
D. Menziesi	Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.	15	16
D. nudicaule. A handsome low-growing species from California, with red flowers in summer	Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.	15	16
D. speciosum		18	20
D. —, var. <i>Froufrou</i>. Clear azure-blue; double flowers. One of the prettiest among all the varieties		45	48
D. —, var. <i>Gloire de Nancy</i>		45	48
Delphiniums, in Mixture. Most of the above kinds are in this lot, but they are all mixed, though the plants are good, young and thrifty. Summer	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	08	60
		10	90
DIANTHUS arenarius. PINK. Eastern Europe. Flowers nearly white, tipped with pink. Summer	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	10	1 00
		12	1 20
D. attenuatus. Good-sized pink flowers	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	12	1 10
		15	1 45
D. Carthusianorum. GERMAN PINK. Summer	Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.	12	1 10
		15	1 35
D. barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. I offer the very best mixture, so far as colors are concerned, or size of flowers, of this old-fashioned plant. Summer	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	10	1 00
		12	1 30
D. caesius. CHEDDAR or CLIFF PINK. Flowers delicate rose; fragrant. Summer	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	12	1 10
		15	1 35
D. chinensis (<i>D. caucasicus</i>). INDIAN PINK. Summer	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	12	1 10
		15	1 35
D. cruentus (<i>D. atrocoeruleus</i>). Has blood-scarlet flowers; very striking in the garden or when cut; small, but numerous. Eastern Europe. June	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	15	18



Dianthus barbatus.

	Not prepaid	Prepaid	Each Doz.	Each Doz.
DIANTHUS deltoides. MAIDEN PINK. Plant about 6 inches high; flowers rose, in summer	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	\$0 12	\$1 10	\$0 15 \$1 35
D. Sp. var. "Her Majesty." A fine double hardy fragrant pink. Fine, large clumps. Summer	25		30	
D. plumarius. Single	12		16	
D. —, var. Cyclops	25		28	
D. superbus. FRINGED PINK. Handsome and showy; blooms in summer	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	12	1 10	15 1 35
D. sylvestris. WOOD PINK. June	Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.	15		18
D. viscidus. Low-growing, with pink and white flowers of various shades. Summer	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	15		18
DICENTRA canadensis. SQUIRREL CORN. Spring		06	50	07 53
D. cucullaria. DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES. Early wild flower, with delicate foliage and nearly white flowers		06	50	07 55
D. eximia. Handsome reddish purple flowers and delicate foliage. A native of much worth which attains a height of about a foot. May to August	Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.	15	1 20	20 1 50
D. spectabilis. BLEEDING HEART, SEAL-FLOWER. One of the best old-fashioned garden plants. Hardy in every sense; fine for the border or margins of shrubbery, being quite distinct in flower and habit. May and June		25		30
DICTAMNUS albus (<i>D. Fraxinella</i>). FRAXINELLA, GAS-PLANT		20	1 50	25 2 00
D. —, var. rubra. It is a good-sized hardy perennial of much worth, from eastern Europe. Its pale purple flowers are much better and more numerous after it has become well established. Too much should not be expected of this plant the first year after setting. It is easy of culture, but a dry soil suits it best. May and June		15	1 40	20 1 80
DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE. An interesting genus of plants, whose culture is so simple as to be within the reach of all.				
D. ambigua (<i>D. grandiflora</i>). Has yellowish flowers and is quite pretty. It is a perennial, hardy and of easy culture. Middle of June	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	15		18
D. ferruginea I take to be a biennial, and though we get but one season's bloom from it, it pays well for the trouble and expense. It is a very tall plant in its best locations, and the racemes are often 2 feet long. Flowers rusty color; quite pretty		20		25
D. gloxinoides. Has a great variety of colors, but in growing them separately I have had much difficulty to keep the colors separate. Have, therefore, thought best to offer only the mixed colors, and thus save the possible disappointment to my customers, which must occur when separate colors are sold. My strain is one of the very best. Good strong clumps of this charming flower. Blooms in June		15	1 25	20 1 55
D. lanata. WOOLLY FOXGLOVE. Is another biennial, and to give the best effect should be massed. It grows 3 feet high, and its compound racemes of white and purplish flowers have an orchidaceous appearance. Eastern Europe. Summer		15	1 35	18 1 60



Dictamnus Fraxinella.

Fine when well established. May and June

DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE. An interesting genus of plants, whose culture is so simple as to be within the reach of all.



Digitalis gloxinoides.

DIGITALIS sibirica. Is perennial, and when once established, a permanent plant. The flowers are creamy white and quite attractive. Summer \$0 12 \$1 10 \$0 15 \$1 40



Dodecatheon Meadia.

range, it has a coarse appearance, which renders it of little value for cutting. It is certainly very striking, and a pretty plant in its place. 2 feet high. Flowers purple, 2 to 4 inches wide. Western states. Summer to autumn Seeds, 8 cts. per pk. 15 1 30 18 1 55

ECHINOPS. GLOBE THISTLE.

E. commutatus (*E. exaltatus*, Koch, not Schrad.) More interesting for its stately bearing than the beauty of its flowers. Flowers nearly white. 5 to 7 feet. Austria. August Seeds, 8 cts. per pk. 15 18

E. Ritro. Is a much more showy plant, but not so tall. The blue, globe-shaped flowers are fine. It is not so liable to spread from seed with me as the first, which, to keep it in bounds, should not be allowed to scatter its seed. Not prepaid, 15c. each; prepaid, 18 cts. each.



Epimedium macranthum.

EPIMEDIUM. BARRENWORT. Well suited to rockwork in full sun, and should be treated to a compost of fresh loam and peat.

E. macranthum (*E. violaceum*). Is, perhaps, one of the best, and has a more robust habit than some. Flowers pale violet. Fine clumps capable of division. The odd characters of leaves and flowers are shown in our picture. May. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

E. Musschianum, var. **rubrum**. From Japan. Bears its flowers in close, short racemes. May. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; prepaid, 18 cts. each.

	Not prepaid	Prepaid
DODECATHEON alpinum. A small species from California.	12	16
D. Jeffreyi (= <i>D. Meadia</i>). A fine form from Oregon	15 1 35	16 1 45
D. Meadia. AMERICAN COW-SLIP, SHOOTING STAR. Curious cyclamen-shaped rose or white flowers. Likes a rich, loamy soil, in thin shade or full sun. Last of May	15 1 40	17 1 55
D. patulum	15	16
D. tetrandum. A species from the Pacific coast which likes a damper soil	20	22

DRACOCEPHALUM. DRAGON'S-HEAD.

D. imberbe (<i>D. altaiense</i>). Siberian; 6 to 9 inches high, bearing blue flowers about an inch long	15 1 20	18 1 40
D. nigricans. Pink flowers in summer	15 1 20	18 1 50
D. Ruyssiana. Purple flowers an inch long. Plants 2 feet high. Europe	15 1 20	18 1 50

ECHINACEA purpurea. PURPLE CONE-FLOWER. Is a striking and handsome hardy perennial, if left in its place at a proper distance in the back of the border; but, at closer

of the border; but, at closer of the border; but, at closer range, it has a coarse appearance, which renders it of little value for cutting. It is certainly very striking, and a pretty plant in its place. 2 feet high. Flowers purple, 2 to 4 inches wide. Western states. Summer to autumn Seeds, 8 cts. per pk. 15 1 30 18 1 55



Dracocephalum imberbe.

		Not prepaid—	Prepaid—
		Each Doz.	Each Doz.
EPIMEDIUM nivium. Has white or nearly white flowers; very desirable	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$0 18 \$1 55
E. sulphureum. Has sulphur-tinted flowers, and seems with me as hardy as any. May		15	1 25 18 1 55
EREMURUS robustus. When well established in congenial soil, is a most stately and beautiful plant. In this climate I have always given it protection from frost. It should attain a height of 8 or 9 feet when of mature age, and its long raceme of peach colored flowers is as fine as one could wish. It needs a soil that is moist but well drained, composed of part sand or a good loam. Should be planted in autumn	2 50		2 75
E. spectabilis (E. caucasicus). Better set in autumn		75	90
ERICERON glaucus. FLEARANE. Comes from western North America. It is a fine, handsome perennial, apparently quite hardy, and bears plenty of good-sized heads of purple flowers; 6 to 12 inches high; in bloom during late summer or autumn Seeds, 6 cts. per pk.	15	1 30	18 1 55
ERYNGIUM amethystinum. Has heads of amethyst-blue flowers, which are very handsome. It is inclined to spread from seed, and, therefore, should not be allowed to scatter its seeds. This is easily guarded against by cutting back after blooming season	10	1 00	12 1 20
ERYSIMUM ochroleucum. ALPINE WALLFLOWER. Handsome, bright yellow flowers in early spring Seeds, 6 cts. per pk.	15		18
E. rupestre (E. pulchellum). A fine yellow-flowered plant forming dense masses of dark green foliage, and when in bloom, covered with bright flowers.	15	1 25	18 1 45
EUPHORBIA corollata. FLOWERING SPURGE. Is a native, which grows 2 to 3 feet high, branching and bearing many white bracts around the true flowers, which give it a floriferous appearance and make it one of the most delicate and attractive little natives. For cutting or for decoration in the border, it is a useful plant, and can not be spared. Summer	12	1 10	14 1 20
FUNKIA. PLANTAIN LILY, DAY LILY. A genus of hardy herbaceous perennials, with good foliage and often handsome flowers. Well suited to decorate the lawn, or for planting the borders of shrubbery, or in rockwork. Before planting, work the ground to a good depth, mixing in a generous supply of well-composted manure.			
F. lancifolia (F. undulata). Japan plant, with white flowers and lance-shaped leaves. August	30		35
F. —, var. variegata. This has crinkled foliage, variegated with white; flowers purplish lilac, a little paler than those of the variety "Thomas Hogg." Summer	25	1 75	30 2 30
F. ovata, var. "Thomas Hogg." A form with the margins of its leaves variegated. August	25	1 75	30 2 30
F. subcordata. WHITE PLANTAIN LILY. Blooms late in autumn, and is valuable on this account	25		30
GALAX aphylla. SOUTHERN COLT'S-FOOT, BEETLE-WEED. Evergreen, with shining leaves, which turn in autumn to a dark, lovely reddish purple. Produces wand-like spikes of small but pretty white flowers. Moist shade is its most suitable location	12	1 00	15 1 25
			
GAILLARDIA grandiflora. BLANKET-FLOWER. This is a fine, hardy plant, and is admired by all. The daisy-shaped flowers are red and yellow inside, of good size, and on long stems. A most showy plant. In bloom longer than most plants Seeds, 6 cts. per pk.	12	1 10	15 1 35
GALEGA officinalis. GOAT'S-RUE. A hardy perennial of the pea family, from the south of Europe. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, and bears its blue flowers in racemes in summer	25		30

CALTONIA candicans (*Hyacinthus candicans*). Has large, pure white, pendent, funnel-shaped flowers, in long racemes. They are fragrant, and the whole of the raceme is not out at one time. It is a native of South Africa, and has been very largely grown in the United States, selling as the "Summer Hyacinth." Summer Seeds, 5 cts. per pk. \$1 06 \$0 50 \$0 08 \$1 70



GAULTHERIA procumbens. AROMATIC WINTER-GREEN 15 18

CENTIANA. GENTIAN. This group comprises some of the most admirable hardy plants. Most of them require much moisture while in growth, and on this account they often fail. I have recently been growing them in moist, shaded situations, in sandy loam, with very good results. Though moisture is necessary, drainage is also needed. They like a deep, loamy soil, with stones intermixed.



Gentiana.

G. affinis. From California. Blue flowers in summer 12 1 15 13 1 25

G. Andrewsii. CLOSED GENTIAN. Not rare in many places in New England. It is a strong grower, with blue flowers an inch long. Autumn 12 1 10 15 1 25

G. Bigelovii. A Colorado plant 15 1 25 17 1 40

G. calycosa. A handsome blue-flowered species from the Pacific Coast 12 1 15 13 1 25

G. cruciata. Has pale blue flowers in clusters, and is a good plant 20 25

G. ochroleuca. Blue terminal flower 12 1 10 15 1 30

15 18

G. oregana 12 1 10 15 1 25

G. Saponaria. SOAPWORT. Is one of the last to bloom and is valuable, as it comes in soon after *G. Andrewsii* and barely before frost 12 1 10 15 1 25

G. tibetica. Is more attractive for its large, deep green foliage than on account of flowers, which are not prominent or showy 20 25

CERANIUM. CRANESBILL.

G. Fremontii. A species from Colorado 15 18

G. ibericum (*G. platypetalum*). Large and branching; flowers pale purple, in June Seeds, 5 cts. per pk. 12 1 10 15 1 30

G. incisum. A tall form, about 2 feet high, with rose-purple flowers; from Oregon and Washington 15 18

G. sanguineum. Crimson or blood-red flowers; plant 15 inches high; blooms in June 20 22

GILLELLIA trifoliata. INDIAN PHYSIC. Plant about 18 inches high, with pale rose or white flowers in panicles. Blooms in June 15 1 20 18 1 40



Gillellia trifoliata.

GYPSOPHILA acutifolia. . . . Seeds, 5 cts. per pk. 15 1 20 18 1 40

G. paniculata. BABY'S BREATH. A native of Europe. Has much to commend it. Its flowers are very numerous, so much so that to a casual observer they seem almost inseparable. They are nearly white, borne in panicles, and give a very charming effect, either in the border or when used in bouquets. It is a plant that grows alone in any good garden soil, and is sure to be prized by all who try it. Summer . . . Seeds, 5 cts. per pk. 15 1 25 18 1 45

G. repens. A low, creeping plant, about 6 inches high, with white or pale rose flowers in July and August. Alps of Europe 15 1 40 18 1 70

—Not prepaid— Each Doz. —Prepaid— Each Doz.

HELENIUM autumnale. SNEEZEWEEED. This handsome native perennial attains a height of 4 to 6 feet. It branches at the top and bears many large yellow flowers in autumn Not prepaid — Prepaid —
Each Doz. Each Doz.



Helianthus.

cies. It soon spreads to good-sized clumps; flowers very handsome. Summer
H. mollis. Grows about 4 feet high. Flowers 3 inches wide, yellow, coming in August 10 1 00 13 1 30



Hemerocallis.

low flowers in autumn \$0 15 \$1 25 \$0 18 \$1 60
H. —, var. superbum. A form with handsome yellow flowers 2 or 3 inches wide. Begins to flower about the middle of August and continues until frost 25 30

HELIANTHUS angustifolius.

SWAMP SUNFLOWER. Stem slender, 2 to 6 feet high, with orange-yellow flowers in summer 15

H. divaricatus. One to 4 feet high. Flowers yellow in summer 12 20

H. giganteus. Three to 10 feet high, with pale yellow or cream colored flowers in summer 25 15

H. lœtiflorus. This plant is much shorter than the preceding, and its flowers are a brighter yellow. It is early as compared to most species. Summer 10 1 00 13 1 30

Flowers 3 inches wide, yellow, coming in August 12 1 10 15 1 35

H. orgyalis (H. salicifolius). One of the most valuable perennial Sunflowers. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet in good soil, and soon forms large clumps. Its narrow, drooping foliage gives a mass of it a most attractive appearance most of the summer; and when, finally, the large, handsome yellow flowers appear in great profusion, just before frost, and endure after some of the first hard freezings, we have to acknowledge it to be one of the finest of its class in cultivation. Late autumn 25 2 00 30 2 50

HELIOPSIS laevis. OXEYE 1 to 4 feet high, with heads of bright yellow, daisy-like flowers. July and August. 10 1 00 12 1 25

H. scabra is a more attractive plant, with orange-yellow flowers Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 15 1 15 17 1 40

HELLEBORUS niger. CHRISTMAS ROSE. Grows about a foot high, producing large, nearly white flowers an inch wide; does finely in moist garden soil, though a rich, well-drained, moist loam is best. Use a good top-dressing of well-composted manure as a dressing after flowering. 25 27

HEPATICAA. See Anemone.

HEMEROCALLIS. DAY LILY.

Dumortieri. Has orange-yellow flowers, tinged with brown. About 18 inches high; Japan and Siberia. Summer 20 1 75 25 2 50

		Not prepaid	Prepaid
		Each Doz.	Each Doz.
HEMEROCALLIS <i>flava</i> . LEMON DAY LILY.	Has clear yellow flowers; fragrant; grows 2 feet high. Siberia and Japan	\$0 20	\$1 75 \$0 24 \$2 20
H. fulva .	ORANGE DAY LILY. Attains a height of about 3 feet, with good-sized reddish yellow flowers. Europe. Single and double forms. Summer	25	29
H. Middendorffii .	Bears deep golden yellow flowers, 3 or 4 in a terminal head. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Siberia and Japan	20	1 75 23 2 20
HESPERIS <i>matronalis</i> .	DAME'S VIOLET, DAME'S ROCKET. Plant 2 to 3 feet high, various flowered, sweet-scented in the night. South Europe and Asia. June	Seeds, 5 cts. per pk. 12	1 10 15 1 35
HEUCHERA <i>sanguinea</i> .	ALUM-ROOT. Beautiful scarlet flowers all summer. A very showy plant and nice for cutting	15	1 20 18 1 40



Hibiscus.

white flowers; small but very delicate, and the plant forms good-sized clumps.			
Nice for dry, rocky places, or in more moist situations. August	15	1 20	18 1 50
HYACINTHUS <i>candicans</i> . See <i>Galtonia candicans</i> .			
HYDRASTIS <i>canadensis</i> .	ORANGEROOT, GROUND RASPBERRY. Is more attractive for its large green leaves and raspberry-like fruit than for its flowers, which do not amount to much. It is a plant for the shady corner, and valuable because it does not require full sun	10	1 00 11 1 10
HYDROPHYLLUM <i>occidentale</i> .	WATERLEAF. An Oregon species	15	18
HYPERICUM .	ST. JOHN'S-WORT.		
H. Ascyon , var. <i>pyramidatum</i> .	GREAT ST. JOHN'S-WORT. A striking plant, 2 to 5 feet high, with large, bright yellow flowers	Seeds, 6 cts. per pk. 12	1 05 15 1 30
H. elegans .	About a foot high. Flowers bright yellow, not very large	10	90 12 1 05
HYPOTHÉRIS <i>uniflora</i> (<i>H. helvetica</i>).	Showy yellow flowers like the dandelion, but nearly double its size. Summer	15	17
IBERIS <i>semperflorens</i> .	EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT. Few hardy perennials afford a more prolonged display than this. Its flowers remain fresh nearly a month Well adapted to every place in the garden where sun can strike it. Southern Europe. May and June	15	1 25 18 1 45
INULA <i>hirta</i> .		20	23



German Iris.



Japan Iris.

IRIS (FLAG).

This is a grand family, with many varieties.

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—

Each Doz. Each Doz.

I. aphylla (*I. bohemica*) \$0 15 \$0 18**I. cristata.** CRESTED IRIS.

Comes from North Carolina, and has handsome light blue flowers, with short, thick, green foliage. One of the best dwarf kinds. It soon spreads so as to form good-sized clumps, and seems entirely hardy.	May	10	1 00	12	1 15
I. florentina. ORRIS ROOT. Fine early Iris; white tinged with lavender.	12	1 25	15	1 50	
I. graminea. Eight or 10 inches high, with lilac and purple flowers. European.	12	1 10	14	1 30	

GERMAN IRIS.

(Iris Germanica) FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

Alviere. Striped, pale purple falls and standard	12	1 25	15	1 55
Candiamus. Pale blue standards, falls purple and striped	12	1 25	15	1 55
Honorable. Of medium height. Clear orange-yellow; standards reddish brown.	12	1 25	15	1 55
Madame Chereau. Tall, with high standards; white, with blue margins	12	1 25	15	1 55
Pearl	12	1 25	15	1 55
Queen of Gypsies. Standards soft yellowish brown; falls rose-purple	12	1 25	15	1 55
Souvenir. One of the best yellow sorts. Standards clear yellow; falls paler, with reddish purple stripes. Early, of medium height	12	1 25	15	1 55
Velveteen. Medium tall; pale yellow standards, dark red or velvety purple falls.	12	1 25	15	1 55
In Various Colors, Mixed. The flowers present a variation in form and delicacy of coloring not excelled by many expensive and tender orchids. June	10	1 00	13	1 30

JAPAN IRIS, SINGLE.

Iris laevigata (Iris Kæmpferi).

Alexander Humboldt. Handsome white flowers	15	18
Blue Bird. Clear dark blue	15	18
Exquisite. Porcelain blue	15	18
Neptune. Reddish grey, freely veined	15	18
Shadow. Large, wavy petals of indigo-blue, with peacock luster and golden center.	15	18
Souvenir. Lovely rose-pink, with delicate blue veins	15	18
Violet Cap. Pure white, veined and suffused with dark blue	15	18
In Mixed Colors. Exceedingly fine and showy, and very distinct. June	10	1 00
	13	1 30

JAPAN IRIS, DOUBLE.

		Not prepaid	Prepaid
		Each Doz.	Each Doz.
Blue Jay. Dwarf habit; large flowers of fine azure-blue, freely veined and mottled with white	\$0 15	\$0 18	
Gold Bound. Tall and showy, with very large flowers. Pure snow-white, with large gold-banded center. One of the best	15	18	
Mahogany. Very large flowers of deep mahogany-red	15	18	
Mr. Fell. Greyish white, finely veined with celestial blue, with blue and yellow center	15	18	
Mt. Hood. Light blue, shaded darker; bright orange center	15	18	
Zenobia. Rich purple, mottled grey	15	18	
IRIS longipetala. A rare species from Oregon	12	\$1 10	15 \$1 30
I. missouriensis. Has lilac-purple flowers. A rather distinct and interesting species. June	15	1 25	17 1 40
I. prismatica (<i>I. virginica</i> , A. Gray, not Linn.) SLENDER BLUE FLAG. This species grows best in moist, sandy soil	10	1 00	11 1 10
I. pumila. A very pretty dwarf species, 4 to 5 inches high, from Europe and Asia Minor. Fine for edging. Lilac-purple flowers. April	08	80	09 90
I. pseudacorus. YELLOW FLAG. See Bog Plants for description	15		18
I. sibirica. From Siberia; has much to commend it. Perfectly hardy, it soon forms good-sized clumps, bearing handsome light blue flowers. A satisfactory variety in this most useful genus. June	10	1 00	13 1 20
I. —, var. <i>White-flowered.</i> An especially lovely form of the preceding, with flowers of great beauty.	12	1 00	14 1 20
I. sp. var. <i>atrosanguinea.</i> One of the best hardy blue sorts, blooming soon after German Iris	12	1 20	15 1 40
I. sp. var. <i>Ciliogaulti.</i> Very fine and early	12	1 20	15 1 40
I. verna. DWARF IRIS. Violet-blue, with orange-yellow. Low, 3 to 6 inches high. Native of wooded hillsides. May	10	1 00	13 1 20
I. versicolor. COMMON BLUE FLAG. Is the common Blue Flag of our brook-sides and wet meadows. It grows naturally in moist places, but will thrive in any good garden soil when in cultivation. One of the best bog varieties, giving much bright color in its season. June	10	1 00	13 1 25
JASIONE perennis. Nearly a foot high, bearing an abundance of globular blue flower-heads Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	12	1 10	15 1 35
KNIPHOFIA aloides (<i>Tritoma uvaria</i>). COMMON FLAME-FLOWER, or RED-HOT POKER. A very handsome but somewhat tender perennial, requiring considerable protection from frost during winter here. Three inches of leaves, with something to hold them in place, will keep it from injury in ordinary winters	20	1 50	
KRIGIA virginica (<i>Cynthia virginica</i>). This is a rather pretty yellow-flowered plant, belonging to the daisy family, and well suited to shady places	15		17
LATHYRUS latifolius. PERENNIAL SWEET PEA. A very desirable perennial, and though the flowers are not fragrant, like the sweet pea, they are very handsome, and will be found well worth growing.	12	1 10	15 1 30
L. rotundifolius. Has smaller rose-colored flowers; very pretty; a hardy perennial climber	15	1 10	16 1 20
LEPACHYS pinnatifida (<i>L. pinnata</i>). CONE-FLOWER. One of the composite family, 3 to 4 feet high, branching and bearing yellow, daisy-like flower-heads at the ends of its branches. August	15	1 15	20 1 75
LEUCOCRINUM montanum. CALIFORNIA SOAPWORT. A small white-flowered plant of the Lily family, from northern California	12	1 10	13 1 25
LEWISIA rediviva. BITTER-ROOT. Is a curious, hardy herbaceous perennial from the Pacific coast. Suited to dry, sandy soil or rockwork. Flowers only in the sun. Flowers white or pink; very handsome	10	1 00	11 1 10
LIATRIS. GAY-FEATHER, BUTTON SNAKERoot. A group of plants of the composite family, with purple or nearly white flower-heads. Fine for the border, succeeding in any good soil.			
L. cylindracea. Has purple flower-heads. August	10	1 00	12 1 20
L. graminifolia. October Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	12		14
L. pycnostachya. PRAIRIE, or KANSAS GAY-FEATHER. Long, cylindraceous spikes of rose-purple flower-heads Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15	1 25	17 1 45
L. scariosa. Has heads nearly 2 inches wide; purple. August Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15		17
L. spicata. Has spikes of good-sized purplish flower-heads, 6 to 15 inches in length. August	15	1 15	17 1 30



A Corner of Auratum Lilies: Bulbs planted in the spring of 1898; photographed August, 1898.

LILIES.

NO GROUP OF CULTIVATED BULBS holds a more important position in horticulture than this grant genus. Most of the species are hardy in well drained soil, but we find by experience that the less frost the bulbs have to endure, the stronger they seem to be. Even the kinds native to New England are better and stronger if covered to exclude severe frost. A covering of fine hay, a few inches of leaves, or two or three inches of strawy manure, as it comes from the horse stables, put over the bulbs in autumn, will be very useful as a protection. The manure will be doubly beneficial, for it will serve both as a fertilizer and to keep out frost. Some of the stronger-growing Lilies are well suited to planting among shrubbery.

MOST IMPORTANT ITEM in the growing of all Lilies is the combination of good drainage with plenty of moisture. They require much moisture during the blooming season; still, a soil not well drained seldom seems to suit them. Much good can be done in the adding of sand, leaf mold or turf-loam (which is always good for the Lily), but if good drainage is not given many species will not thrive.

LILIES OFTEN THRIVE MUCH BETTER THE SECOND YEAR after planting, for the reason that if they are not taken fresh from the ground, some or all of their roots have been lost, or dried, and their scales, also, may have become shriveled. This is too often the case with imported or store bulbs if the storing has not been in a cellar and in soil. Lilies imported in their natural soil, or in damp sphagnum, not allowed to become dry, and not deprived of their roots, are much more likely to bloom the first year. In purchasing Lilies, it is well to INSIST UPON HAVING ONLY FIRM AND SOLID BULBS. If they have been wintered in a cellar, it should have been in sand or loam, in tight boxes, so that the bulbs could not have shrunken or dried. Bulbs wintered in this way are often about as solid as when wintered in the ground. They may be better than if set in the ground in autumn and exposed to the rains, which often injure late-planted bulbs.

THE BEST TIME TO SET LILIES is in autumn, it is generally believed, but I have had quite as good success with spring setting. If they are taken fresh from the nursery before they have advanced too far in growth, they do nicely. The reason why so many believe that Lilies should be set only in autumn is because the main supply has been from store bulbs. Few dealers keep their stocks in the ground, and

when stocks are not kept in beds or in the ground, unless stored in damp soil in tight boxes, by spring the bulbs become so dried and shrunken that a season is required for them to regain their normal strength. Two or three exceptions, perhaps, should be made for spring setting. The Candidums as a rule do better set not later than September 15, and even August 15 is better. Longiflorum and its varieties, also, when set in spring must be planted very early. Imported or "store" bulbs, which usually have no roots, should be set in early autumn for the best results the following season. Always bear in mind when setting Lilies, that they not only send out roots to a good depth below the bulbs, but from where the stem joins the bulb to very near the surface of the bed roots will form, and these need feeding as much as those at the bottom. **DO NOT LET THE BULBS COME IN CONTACT WITH THIS ENRICHED SOIL.** Place a third of an inch or more of clear sand or light loam under or next to the bulb, and cover with the same before the enriched soil is drawn over them. The enriched soil often rots the bulbs when allowed to come in contact with them. Do not plant too deep or too shallow. If the bulbs could be set 4 inches deep at first, and then, after they are up say 6 inches high, a covering of 2 inches of good, fine leaf-mold could be placed over them as a mulch, they would be treated as I like to treat them. Without mulch, set 6 inches deep. Well-decayed peat is also an excellent mulch.

THE FLOWERING SEASON OF LILIES varies much. Bulbs stored in cellars and planted late often bloom much later than those fresh from the ground. The blooming season of Auratum, can be much prolonged by setting late in spring a few bulbs that have not started. I have had excellent success with Auratums when set in an inch or two of fresh sphagnum moss. It seems to induce root growth at the bottom of the bulbs. **My stock is for the most part fresh from beds.**

LILIUM auratum. GOLDEN LILY OF JAPAN. This is the most popular Lily grown. No species ever had so much general favor. It is a very variable species in the size, color, etc., of its flowers, and also in the time of flowering. A bed of 100 Auratums will produce flowers over a longer time than a hundred of any other Lily species. Flowers white, with a central band and numerous deep purple spots. Height 2 to 6 feet, not rarely bearing 20 large, fragrant flowers 8 to 12 inches across. Its fragrance is something wonderful—so strong that a large bouquet of Auratums will fill a large church with their odor, so as to become offensive to some people. July and August.



Lilium canadense.

red and yellow. Grows 2 to 5 feet high, and is a most hardy species. Nice to plant among shrubbery, and does quite well in shade. June to July

L. candidum. MADONNA LILY. Handsome, large, fragrant, pure white flowers. Easy of culture; does best when left undisturbed after planting. August and September are the best months to plant this Lily

L. carniolicum. PANTHER LILY

L. chalcedonicum. SCARLET MARTHAGON, TURK'S-CAP. A charming and delicate flowered species. No one could help admiring it. July

L. columbianum. OREGON LILY. Has reddish orange flowers, with petals turned back

	Not prepaid	Prepaid	
	Each Doz.	Each Doz.	
A few extra, monster bulbs	\$0 30	\$0 35	
First-sized bulbs	15	18	\$1 65
Second-sized bulbs	10	12	1 20
L. auratum, var. rubro-vittatum is a rare form, in which the central band is deep red	60	6 50	65 6 90
L. Brownii. See L. japonicum , var. Brownii .			
L. bulbiferum. In some respects much like L. croceum . It is a different shaped Lily, so far as the bulb is concerned, and while L. croceum bears no bulblets, L. bulbiferum has a good crop in the axils of its leaves. Flowers red, slightly cottony. June	15	17	
L. canadense. WILD YELLOW LILY. Flowers vary in color—	10	12	1 15
June to July	100	100	
L. candidum. MADONNA LILY. Handsome, large, fragrant, pure white flowers. Easy of culture; does best when left undisturbed after planting. August and September are the best months to plant this Lily	12	12	1 60
L. carniolicum. PANTHER LILY	30	31	
L. chalcedonicum. SCARLET MARTHAGON, TURK'S-CAP. A charming and delicate flowered species. No one could help admiring it. July	50	50	5 60
L. columbianum. OREGON LILY. Has reddish orange flowers, with petals turned back	15	17	1 55

	Not prepaid	Prepaid	Not prepaid	Prepaid
	Each Doz.	Each Doz.	Each Doz.	Each Doz.
LILIMUM concolor. Dwarf, erect, scarlet-flowered species; very pretty. Sandy, slaty, or gravelly soil suits it best	\$0 12	\$1 10	\$0 13	\$1 20
L. —, var. <i>parthenion</i> (<i>L. coridion</i>.) Flowers about same size as above, but bright yellow; give same treatment. A dainty little species, in every way worthy of culture	10	1 00	11	1 10
L. <i>davuricum</i>. Probably only a form of the old <i>Philadelphicum</i>	15		18	
L. <i>elegans</i>, var. <i>atrosanguineum</i>. A variety with dark red blotches on its petals	20		22	
L. —, var. <i>aurantiacum multiflorum</i>	15		17	
L. —, var. "Best Red." Is a most healthy form of this species, and will be found to stand more hardships than most Lilies. It is only a little more than a foot high, and has deep red flowers	15		18	
L. —, var. <i>fulgens</i> (<i>L. Balemanii</i>). This is a strong variety of <i>L. elegans</i> , about 2½ feet high, with reddish salmon-colored flowers. One of the best	15	1 25	17	1 45
L. —, var. <i>incomparable</i>.	30		32	
L. —, var. <i>nigromaculatum</i>.	15		17	
L. —, var. <i>plenus</i>. Is a half double-flowered form, which is rather pretty	30		32	
L. —, var. <i>Thunbergianum</i>. Flowers pale scarlet in June. Japan	15		18	
L. —, var. <i>Wallacei</i>. One of the smaller and later forms; very hardy and a reliable one for general use. A little later in blooming	10	1 00	11	1 10
L. <i>excelsum</i>. See L. <i>testaceum</i> .				
L. <i>Grayi</i>. A native of the mountains of North Carolina. One of the best, with dark, reddish orange flowers. It grows about 2 feet high, bearing usually a single flower. Fine for cutting with <i>Astilbe Japonica</i> or <i>Achillea</i> , "The Pearl," with which it flowers and contrasts finely. Though a rare plant, it is easily managed in a sandy loam, and is a desirable addition to the list	20	1 75	22	1 90
L. <i>Hansonii</i>. See L. <i>maculatum</i> .				
L. <i>Henryi</i>. A splendid new Lily from the mountains of China. It is the most vigorous Lily I have seen. Its flowers closely resemble the <i>L. speciosum</i> in shape, but in color they are a handsome deep orange-yellow banded with green	1 50	15 00	1 55	15 60
L. <i>Humboldti</i>. See L. <i>maculatum</i> .				
L. <i>Japonicum</i> var. <i>Brownii</i> (<i>L. Brownii</i>). Bears 3 or 4 flowers, 7 to 8 inches long, partly drooping; chocolate-purple outside, white within. July	40	4 00	43	4 30
L. <i>japonicum</i>, var. <i>roseum</i> (<i>L. Krameri</i>). All who see this Lily in flower admire it, and it is often thought to be the most delicately tinted of all. The flowers vary from pure white in a few to a deep reddish pink. They are of fairly good size but of a most delicate structure, quite in keeping with the color. It is a little difficult to grow on account of the fall rain getting into the center of the bulb and rotting it. It is said that the Japanese often plant this Lily on its side, so that its scales will shed the rains, and to prevent the water from entering the center of the bulb. I now have several hundred fine bulbs which I am wintering in the cellar in damp soil. There seems to be little difficulty in having them live when fresh bulbs are set in spring	20	1 45	22	1 60
L. <i>Kramerii</i>. See L. <i>japonicum</i>, var. <i>roseum</i> .				
L. <i>Leichtlinii</i>. See L. <i>Maximowiczi</i> .				



Lilium Thunbergianum.



Lilium Grayi.

		—Not prepaid—	—Prepaid—
		Each Doz	Each Doz
LILIUM longiflorum. A grand Lily, with pure white, funnel-shaped flowers, often 7 inches long		\$0 12	\$1 10
L. —, var. <i>Takesima</i>		20	\$1 30
L. Martagon. Dull purplish red flowers, with purple spots	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	15	17
L. —, var. <i>Dalmaticum</i>. A form with dark wine-colored flowers; very fine .		50	53
L. maculatum (<i>L. Hansoni</i>). Under favorable conditions attains a height of 3 feet. Flowers reddish orange, 6 to 10 in a cluster; petals thick and durable. A rare Japanese Lily that is rather high in price, but so permanent and healthy has it been with me that I consider it one of the cheapest. I never have lost a bulb after it was once established, and I have bulbs which have bloomed every year for the last six years.		75	78
L. Maximowiczi (<i>L. Leichtlinii</i>), var. Reddish Yellow. This is a later blooming species than most of the red and yellow kinds. A stronger and surer strain than the yellow variety		20	1 50
L. —, var. <i>fujea</i>. A little larger form of the preceding		30	32
L. —, var. Yellow-flowered. Flowers canary yellow, spotted; one of the rarer Lilies		75	77
L. monadelphum (<i>L. cisticicum</i>). Stem 3 to 5 feet high, erect, bearing in early June several bright yellow flowers with claret-red base. Native of Caucasus and northern Persia. A rare beauty		50	4 75
L. pardalinum. Has done well here in cultivation, and is a very fine species. Flowers orange-red, with lighter orange center and purple spots on the lower half. A Lily that will thrive in wet, sandy situations		15	1 25
L. philadelphicum. The wild native Lily of our sandy plains and rocky hill-tops. It varies much in different soils, and seldom thrives in soils where clay predominates. It is a handsome Lily, with deep orange red flowers		10	1 00
L. pomponium. Red flowers		35	38
L. —, var. <i>pyrenaicum</i>. Flowers yellow		40	43
L. puberulum (<i>L. Humboldti</i>). Has a stout stem, 4 to 5 feet high; bulb large, 2 to 4 inches thick. Produces often 6 to 10 flowers per stalk, of a reddish orange shade, covered with purple spots. Few Lilies excel it in beauty when at its best. It should have a warm, dry, sandy or gravelly soil, and be planted at least 10 inches below the surface. I have some very fine bulbs of this Lily		50	5 00
L. speciosum , var. album. About the same as the well known <i>L. speciosum rubrum</i> , except that the flowers are white. It is a more expensive Lily. August and September		20	1 60
L. —, var. <i>corymbiflorum</i>		20	23
L. —, var. <i>Krätszeri</i>		35	38

L. —, var. *macranthum*. This variety has done fully as well as Rubrum with me, lasting well. Not prepaid, 25c. each; prepaid, 28 cts. each.

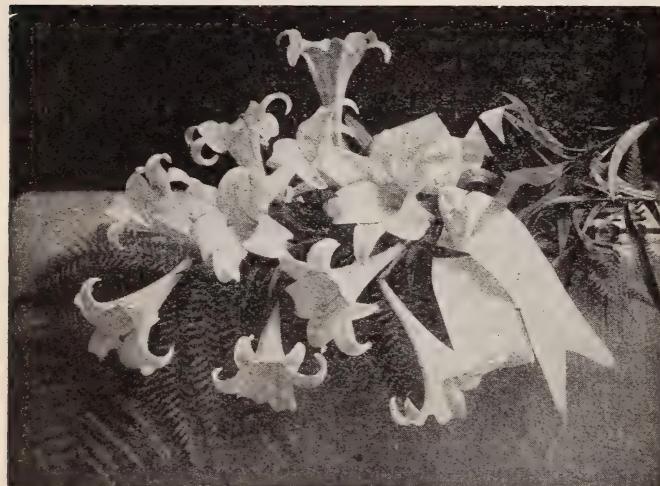
L. —, var. *Melpomene*. Darker red than Rubrum. A good and desirable kind. Not prepaid, 20c. each; prepaid, 23c. each.

L. —, var. *punctatum*. Not prepaid, 25 cts. each; prepaid, 28 cts. each.

L. —, var. *roseum*. White, shaded and spotted with rose. Not prepaid, 25 cts. each; prepaid, 28 cts. each.

L. —, var. *rubrum*. This fine late-blooming plant from Japan is one of the most showy of Lilies; of medium height, and not difficult to grow in any good garden soil. Good flowering bulbs. August and September. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

My Lily bulbs are nearly all taken fresh from beds, and will grow off finely.



A Cluster of Longiflorum Lilies.

LILIU姆 superbum. TURK'S CAP. This native Lily is one of the finest and most hardy of all Lilies. It often attains a height of 6 feet, and produces a large number of flowers. Its flowers are bright orange in color, with dark spots \$0 10 \$1 00 \$0 13 \$1 25



Lobelia cardinalis.

der plant, and remains for a long time in bloom.
L. flavum. Is rather low in growth, with many branches, which terminate in a great number of bright yellow flowers. One of the best hardy perennials with yellow flowers. June and July Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. The Cardinal Flower of our swamps and brooksides. Is one of the most striking of our wild flowers; often 4 feet high. Its elongated spike of deep scarlet flowers attracts attention in any place. Though naturally found in moist or boggy soil, it takes kindly to cultivation, and may be grown with success in any good garden ground. August Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt., \$5 per 100.

L. syphilitica. GREAT LOBELIA. Has showy light blue flowers. August and September



Lupinus polyphyllus.

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
Each Doz. Each Doz.

L. tenuifolium. CORAL LILY. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful scarlet flower than has this delicate species. A good number together, say a dozen or 25, makes a fine showing when all blooming at once. One of the smaller kinds, and not difficult to grow; continues for several years in a moist loam. June Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. .

25

L. testaceum (*L. excelsum*). One of the most beautiful Lilies. Handsome nankeen-yellow flowers on a stalk 4 to 6 feet high. Thought to be a hybrid. A novel color in Lilies 40 4 00 45 4 60
08 60 10 80

L. tigrinum. TIGER LILY 12 1 15 14 1 40
L.—, var. *plenescens*. DOUBLE

TIGER LILY 10 1 00 12 1 20
L.—, var. *splendens*. By far the best form of Tiger Lily I have had. It is taller, with handsome, larger flowers and a much healthier plant. Fine among shrubbery 10 1 00 12 1 20

L. Wallacei. See *L. elegans*.

L. Washingtonianum 40 4 00 43 4 35

L. —, var. *purpureum* (var. *rubescens*) 50 53

LINUM austriacum. AMERICAN FLAX. Has pale blue flowers in June and July. It is a pretty border plant, and remains for a long time in bloom. June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

10 1 00 13 1 25

L. flavum. Is rather low in growth, with many branches, which terminate in a great number of bright yellow flowers. One of the best hardy perennials with yellow flowers. June and July Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

10 1 00 13 1 30

L. cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. The Cardinal Flower of our swamps and brooksides. Is one of the most striking of our wild flowers; often 4 feet high. Its elongated spike of deep scarlet flowers attracts attention in any place. Though naturally found in moist or boggy soil, it takes kindly to cultivation, and may be grown with success in any good garden ground. August Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt., \$5 per 100.

12 1 00 14 1 15

L. syphilitica. GREAT LOBELIA. Has showy light blue flowers. August and September

15 1 15 17 1 30

LUPINUS perennis. WILD LUPINE. A strong-growing native, preferring a sandy soil and bearing large spikes of blue and white flowers in June Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. .

15 18

L. polyphyllus. Has good-sized spikes of handsome blue flowers, in June; attains a height of 3 feet, and is a desirable plant for the border, or to grow among shrubbery 15 20

15 18

L. —, var. *alba* 15

LYCHNIS. ROSE CAMPION. A showy class.

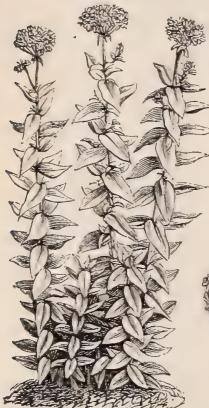
L. alpina. Has pink flowers, in close, compact heads half an inch wide. Plant about 6 inches high. A native of the Alps. May Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

15 1 20 18 1 45

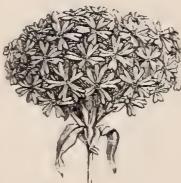
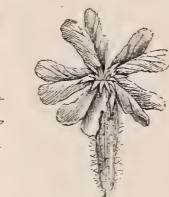
L. chalcedonica. Is 2 or 3 feet high, with white or scarlet flowers in good-sized corymbose heads. Give it a rich soil and it will repay in the quality of its flowers. June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

15 1 25 18 1 60

LYCHNIS coronaria (<i>Agrostemma coronaria</i>). MULLEN PINK, ROSE CAMPION. Usually a biennial, except when cut back soon after blooming. Each Doz. Each Doz. Flowers red or white, showy. Last of June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. \$0 12 \$1 00 \$0 15 \$1 25
L. dioica , var. <i>rosea</i> (<i>L. diurna</i> , var. <i>rosea</i>). About 2 feet high; has rose-purple flowers in profusion. A native of Britain; very hardy, showy and nice for naturalizing, along woodland walks or half-shaded borders, where it will continue to live and make a good showing while in bloom. May and June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 12 1 10 15 1 35
L. Flos-jovis (<i>Agrostemma Flos-Jovis</i>). JUPITER'S FLOWER. Something like <i>L. coronaria</i> , but a permanent plant when established. Any good garden soil suits it. Flowers in June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 12 1 00 15 1 25
L. grandiflora . From 8 to 12 inches high, with large red or white flowers, June Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 20 23
L. Viscaria . COMMON CATCHFLY. Flowers rosy, in close heads, about a foot high. Native to Europe and Siberia. June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 15 1 15 18 1 50
LYSIMACHIA clethroides . LOOSESTRIFE. A hardy perennial from Japan. Flowers white, in dense recurved spikes. August 15 20
LYTHRUM Salicaria , var. <i>roseum superbum</i> . ROSYSTRIKE. A rose-colored form of <i>L. Salicaria</i> —a native of England, where it is found growing on the margins of lakes and streams. Height 3 to 5 feet, bearing leafy spikes of rose-purple flowers. 15 20
MALVA moschata . MUSK MALLOW. Flowers rose or white, about 2 inches wide, in terminal axillary clusters; height about 2 feet; branching. A hardy perennial, native to Britain. SEED of the rose, or of the white form of the above, 8 cts. per pkt. 15 20
MERTENSIA . LUNGWORT.
M. alpina . A small Alpine species from Oregon 12 1 10 14 1 30
M. paniculata . Flowers purplish blue; terminal. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Washington and Oregon Retains its dark green foliage longer than most species. Spring 25 30
M. pulmonarioides (<i>M. virginica</i>). A foot or two high, with dark green foliage, and loose panicles of rich blue-purple flowers in early spring. If set in spring at all, it should be early. August or September is best 15 1 25 18 1 50
M. sibirica 12 1 10 14 1 30
M. umbratilis . From Oregon 20 22
MITELLA diphylla . MITERWORT, or BISHOP'S CAP. A low and slender little plant, with white flowers in a raceme 6 to 8 inches long. Likes partial shade 12 1 15 14 1 30
MOLINIA cærulea , var. <i>variegata</i> . INDIAN GRASS. A tall tufted perennial grass from south Europe 12 1 00 14 1 25
MONARDA . HORSEMINT.
M. Bradburiana . Lower growing than the following; give a drier soil and place. Flowers pale purple 20 25



Lychnis coronaria. (See page 23.)



LYSIMACHIA clethroides. LOOSESTRIFE. A hardy perennial from Japan. Flowers white, in dense recurved spikes. August 15 20

LYTHRUM Salicaria, var. *roseum superbum*. ROSYSTRIKE. A rose-colored form of *L. Salicaria*—a native of England, where it is found growing on the margins of lakes and streams. Height 3 to 5 feet, bearing leafy spikes of rose-purple flowers. 15 20

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M. pulmonarioides (*M. virginica*).

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M. sibirica 12 1 10 14 1 30

M. umbratilis. From Oregon 20 22

MITELLA diphylla. MITERWORT,

or BISHOP'S CAP. A low and slender little plant, with white flowers in a raceme 6 to 8 inches long. Likes partial shade 12 1 15 14 1 30

MOLINIA cærulea, var. *variegata*.

INDIAN GRASS. A tall tufted perennial grass from south Europe 12 1 00 14 1 25

MONARDA. HORSEMINT.

M. Bradburiana. Lower growing than the following; give a drier soil and place. Flowers pale purple 20 25



Myosotis palustris. (See page 25.)

		—Not prepaid—	—Prepaid—
		Each Doz.	Each Doz.
MONARDA didyma. OSWEGO TEA.	Cardinal-red flowers in large, showy heads. Summer	Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. \$0 20	\$1 50 \$0 23 \$1 80
M. fistulosa. WILD BERGAMOT.	Three to 4 feet, with light purple flowers. Common westward. August	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 15	1 25 18 1 50
MYOSOTIS. FORGET-ME-NOT.			
M. dissitiflora , var. <i>alba</i> .	Blooms in May and June	15	19
M. palustris , var. <i>semperflorens</i>	15	1 25 19 1 70
M. sylvestris , var. <i>Victoriae</i> (<i>M. alpestris</i>).	15	1 25 19 1 70
OENOTHERA. EVENING PRIMROSE.			
OE. fruticosa , var. <i>major</i> .	Large, deep yellow flowers. Plant 2 to 3 feet high .	15	1 25 17 1 70
OE. glauca (<i>E. Fraseri</i>).	Large, handsome, bright yellow flowers	15	17
OE. missouriensis .	Low-growing, with prostrate stems and large light yellow flowers, 2 to 4 inches wide. One of the best	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 20	23
OE. serrulata.	A low, western species, with yellow flowers	10	1 00 12 1 20
OXALIS violacea. VIOLET WOOD-SORREL.	A small plant from a bulbous root, 5 to 9 inches high, bearing in umbels several violet-shaded flowers in May .	10	11
OXYTROPIS Lambertii.	A plant of the Pea family, 6 to 12 inches high, bearing in good-sized spikes or racemes pretty white or rose-purple flowers.	15	17

CHINESE PEONIES.

Paeonia albiflora (P. Chinensis).

Chinese Peony.

	—Not prepaid—	—Prepaid—	
	Each Doz.	Each Doz.	
Arthur. Pale pink . . .	\$0 20	\$2 40	\$0 25 \$3 00
Rubicunda albo marginata. Pink and white .	20	2 40	25 3 00
Double Dark Red . . .	20	2 40	25 3 00
Double White	40		45
Double Rose	30		35
Prince of Salm Dyck. Pale pink	45		50
Mutabilis. Pale red . . .	45		50
Duchess of Orleans. Pale red and blush	45		50
			I will furnish 25 choice Peonies, my selection, all double, for \$3.75.
Paeonia Brownii. A species from California with small, single flowers			20 24
P. Moutan. <i>P. arborea.</i> CHINESE TREE PEONY			40 50
P. officinalis			25 35
P. tenuifolia fl. pl.			45 50

PANSIES. See *Viola tricolor*.

PAPAVER nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. White, reddish orange, or common golden yellow flowers. Very hardy, and a permanent perennial when established in congenial soil. May to November Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. \$0 12 \$1 10 \$0 15 \$1 30



Papaver orientale.

essential. Though hardy as a rule, too much frost in winter seems to be fatal to most of this genus.

P. acuminatus. Lilac or violet flowers in July; stem erect, about a foot high. One of the best Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 15 1 35 17 1 55

P. confertus 20 22

P. diffusus. Showy purple flowers in dense cymelets. September 15 1 10 20 1 35

P. grandiflorus. One of the finest of all the Pentstemons, attracting attention in all collections of hardy flowers. It is a distinct, tall-growing species, with thick leaves and large, showy, purple flowers. The latter are produced in abundance, and are showier than those of any other "Beard-tongue." June Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 15 1 25 18 1 50

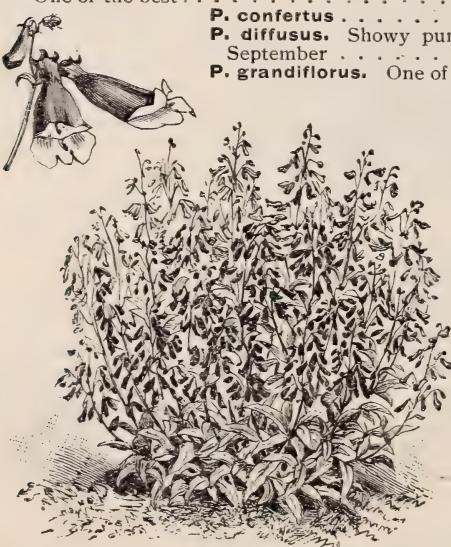
P. laevigatus (*P. digitalis*). Common on moist grounds in the west. Though not so showy as some, its flowers are quite abundant, nearly white; a trifle more than an inch in length. Moist, sandy soil is its choice. June 10 1 00 13 1 30

P. ovatus. Purplish blue flowers in July 20 23

P. pubescens. A shorter native species, with partly reclining stems of light violet-purple flowers. June 12 1 10 15 1 35

P. secundiflorus 20 23

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
Each Doz. Each Doz.



Pentstemon.



Beds of Phloxes and Grasses.

HYBRID PHLOXES.

(Phlox decussata Varieties.)

Many of the best hardy perennials are of this genus. Dwarf species, like *P. subulata* and its varieties, are useful in rockwork. The taller sorts of *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata* give some most delicate and varied colors, and are prized as among the most staple of garden perennials.

Mixed Hybrids. Of many colors. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.
Also the following named varieties:

Artaban.	Salmon-red.	Jeanne d'Arc.	Medium tall; white.
Commissaire Callet.	Tall, white; red center.	Lothaire.	Low; rose, dark center.
Comtesse de Tourenne.	Medium tall; salmon-red.	Lorena.	Low; white flowers.
Hybrida.	Tall; purplish red.	Lucie Ballet.	Violet-white.
J. C. Hanisch.	Medium low; salmon-red; dark center.	Purple King.	Tall; dark purple.
Saison Lierval.	Medium tall; white, red center.	Saison Lierval.	Medium tall; white, red center.
Any of the above eleven kinds at 25 cts. each; or, 27 cts. prepaid. The set of eleven, one of each, for \$2.		—Not prepaid—Prepaid—	
"Anne Crozy."	A fine pure white variety of medium height; one of the best. August and September	Each Doz.	Each Doz.
		\$0 20	\$1 60
"Resplendens."	Has cherry red flowers; a most striking and beautiful species. August and September	\$0 23	\$2 00
PHLOX divaricata.	Pale lilac or blue flowers	25	28
P. maculata.	Pink, pale pink, or lilac flowers; does well in shade. August	12	1 15
P. paniculata.	TALL GARDEN PHLOX. Tall, with purple flowers. August	15	1 15
P. pilosa.	A pretty native, common in some states along the borders of thickets. 12 to 16 inches high; slender; flowers purple or rosy red	12	1 00
P. reptans.	A handsome low-growing species, forming dense beds which, when in bloom, display a solid sheet of rosy red flowers. May to June	15	1 25
P. subulata.	MOSS PINK. Creeping and tufted, forming broad mats. Flowers of various shades, from pure white to rosy red. May and June	15	1 55
			18

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. JAPANESE BELL-FLOWER. Six to 15 inches Each Doz. Each Doz. high. Large, solitary white or blue flowers at the ends of the branches.



Primula Sieboldii.

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—

P. —, var. <i>album</i>	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	\$0 12	\$1 10	\$0 15	\$1 30
P. —, var. <i>autumnale</i>. This form is later in blooming.	Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.	25		30	
August and September		25		28	
P. <i>Mariesii</i>. A recently introduced form of the preceding, with shorter stems and larger flowers. July and August	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	15	1 25	18	1 55
PLUMBAGO Larpenteæ. LEAD-WORT. Close terminal heads of violet flowers in October. Stems slender, about a foot high. Fine hardy perennial.	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	12	1 15	15	1 45
PODOPHYLLOM peltatum. MANDRAKE, MAY-APPLE. Is another good plant for shade. The flower is pure white, or nearly so, of good size, but often hidden by the foliage. It has large, round, lobed, peltate leaves	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	12	1 15	15	1 35
POLEMONIUM cæruleum.	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15		20	
JACOB'S LADDER. A fine border plant, with handsome blue, flowers in early summer. May and June	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15		20	
P. <i>grandiflorum</i>	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15		20	
P. <i>himalayense</i>. Large blue flowers	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	20		25	
P. <i>humile</i> (<i>P. pulchellum</i>)	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	15		20	
P. <i>reptans</i>. GREEK VALERIAN. Loose panicled corymbs of blue, or sometimes white flowers. Plant 6 inches high, blooming in spring	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	12		18	
POLYGONATUM biflorum. SMALL, OR HAIRY SOLOMON'S SEAL. One of the good things for shade. Its deep green, lasting foliage makes it valuable in its place	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15		18	
P. giganteum. GREAT, OR SMOOTH SOLOMON'S SEAL. Stem stout, 2 to 7 feet high	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15		18	
POTENTILLA. CINQUEFOIL. Species with wine-colored flowers	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15		17	
PRIMULA Auricula. AURICULA. Bright yellow	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	25			
P. cashmeriana	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15			
P. denticulata. Small flowers, half an inch wide, in dense umbels; bright lilac. Stems 6 to 12 inches high. Native to the Himalayas. May	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15	1 40	18	1 60
P. japonica. Has variously colored flowers, from dark reddish purple to nearly white. Leaves very large. I have had very good success with this and the next, in a rather moist, partly shaded situation, with a mixture of sand and leaf-mold. June	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15		18	
P. officinalis. COWSLIP, OR PALSY-WORT. [<i>P. veris</i> of Lehmann and of Linnaeus in part]	Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15	1 00	18	1 30
P. Sieboldi. Large and showy; flowers rose and white	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	20	1 50	22	1 75
P. spectabilis. Deep rosy purple flowers. Eastern Alps	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	25		27	
P. viscosa, var. <i>major</i>	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	20		22	
P. vulgaris. COMMON PRIMROSE. Flowers are usually pale yellow	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	12	1 10	15	1 30
P. Wulfeniana	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	15		18	
PULMONARIA mollis. LUNGWORT. Blue flowers in April or May. Has handsome mottled leaves. Closely allied to the genus <i>Mertensia</i> . Siberia	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	15	1 50	20	1 90
PYRETHRUM caucasicum and P. hybridum . See Chrysanthemum .					
P. Sp., var. "Snowball." Handsome double flowers. White	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	30		33	
RHEUM. RHUBARB.					
R. officinale. Has small greenish flowers in dense spikes. 8 to 10 feet. June	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	25		35	
R. palmatum, var. <i>angustum</i>. Six feet high. Flowers in leafy panicles. June	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	25		35	
R. undulatum. A tall native of Siberia. June	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	25		35	

		Not prepaid	Prepaid	Each Doz.	Each Doz.
RHEXIA virginica. MEADOW BEAUTY. Has bright purple flowers, in cymes, in July and August. Stems 6 to 12 inches high. August	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$0 11	\$0 85	
RUDBECKIA laciniata. CONE-FLOWER. Five to 7 feet high; has large yellow flowers, with dark brown or purple centers. August	15	1 20	18	1 40	
R. —, var. "Golden Glow." This variety is one of the finest new plants of recent introduction. Tall, with large, full double, golden yellow flowers in great profusion in late summer. Two or three plants soon make a fine clump.	12	1 00	15	1 30	
R. Newmanni. A tall, handsome, single-flowered sort, something like <i>R. laciniata</i> , but a better plant	25		30		
RUELLIA strepens. One to 4 feet high, with blue or purple flowers in axillary clusters. Summer	20		25		
RUTA patavina (<i>Haplophyllum patavinum</i>). RUE. Grows about 2 feet high; flowers yellow, with green central ribs. Asia	15	1 25	17	1 45	
SALVIA. SAGE.					
S. azurea grandiflora. A most charming species, with delicate blue flowers in August	20		22		
S. lyrata. Ten to 20 inches high; flowers bluish purple, in a spiked raceme . .	12		15		
S. verticillata	12		14		
SANGUINARIA canadensis. BLOODROOT. Has very pretty white flowers, in early spring, an inch or two wide, followed by large heart-shaped leaves, which remain until nearly autumn. It will do well in shade, and on this account is one of the most valuable for the shady corner	10	80	11	90	



Saponaria ocymoides.

SAPONARIA ocymoides. ROCK SOAPWORT. A very pretty trailing perennial, with an abundance of rose-purple flowers. Very useful in rock-work, or to mass in the border, where a good bed will show a solid mass of color in its season. Switzerland and Italy. June 12 1 00 14 1 15

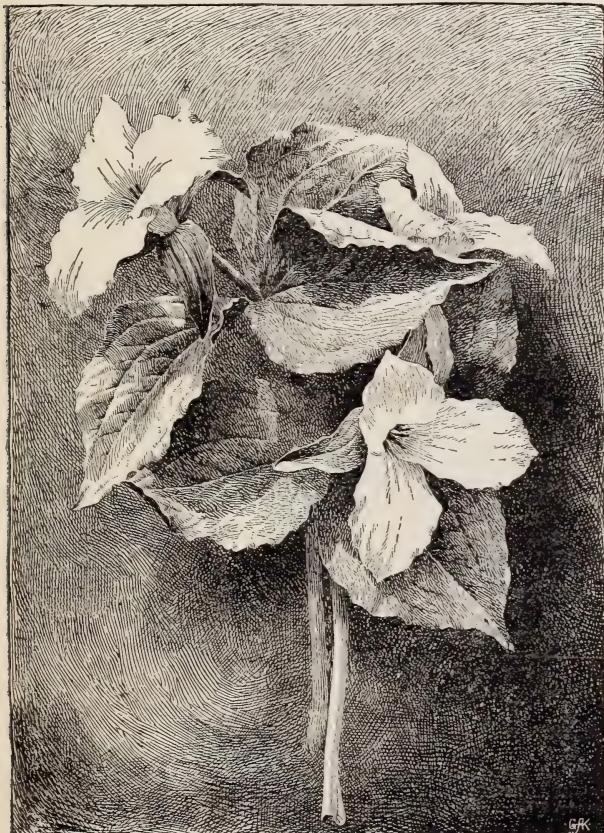
SEDUM. STONECROP. A very large genus, comprising more than a hundred species of plants, mostly hardy and natives of temperate or frigid regions. Their flowers are mostly white or yellow, sometimes pink or blue, usually in cymes, but occasionally axillary. The following are hardy and of easy culture on any good ground.

S. acre. WALL PEPPER, MOSSY STONECROP. A pretty spe-

cies for rockwork; well-known and considerably used	10	1 00	12	1 20
S. Aizoon (<i>S. Maximowiczii</i>). Flowers yellow, opening in a dense, flat, spreading cyme in late summer. Stems erect, about a foot high. Japan	15	1 10	18	1 40
S. hybridum. A low-spreading species; with yellow flowers. Fine for rock-work. June	08	60	10	90
S. maximum. Flowers white, with red spots. Stems 1 to 2 feet high; erect. Europe and Asia	15	1 10	18	1 40
S. Nevilii. A fine species from the south. Flowers white, forming dense tufts or mats. Fine for edging or the rock-garden	15		18	
S. ternatum. Stems spreading; 3 to 6 inches high; flowers white. An interesting form	15		18	
SENECIO aureus. RAGWORT, SQUAW-WEED. A rather pretty plant of the composite family, with yellow flowers in May and June. Often found wild in wet, boggy soil	10	1 00	11	1 10
SIDALCEA candida. A malvaceous plant from Colorado, with white flowers	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	15		18
SILENE. CATCHFLY.				
S. alpestris. ALPINE CATCHFLY. Quite dwarf and compact; 4 to 6 inches high; does well in almost any soil. Flowers white in May	12		14	
S. orientalis	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	15	1 10	17 1 25

		Not prepaid	Prepaid	
		Each Doz.	Each Doz.	
SILENE Schafta. A fine little plant, about six inches high, with purple, erect flowers in summer	\$0 12	\$0 14		
S. virginica. FIRE PINK. Flowers deep crimson, few, and loosely cymose. About a foot high. June	15 \$1 10	18 \$1 30		
SILPHIUM perfoliatum. CUP PLANT, INDIAN CUP. Stem stout, 4 to 8 feet high. Flowers yellow. A coarse plant suited for backgrounds or planting among shrubbery	25	30		
SISYRINCHIUM grandiflorum. RUSH LILY. A pretty rose-flowered species from the Pacific coast; 10 or 12 inches high. Spring	10 1 00	11 1 05		
SMILACINA stellata. A foot high with dark green leaves; white flowers in a raceme; fruit striped with red. May	15 1 10	17 1 25		
SPICELIA marilandica. PINKROOT, INDIAN PINK. Six to 18 inches high; flowers a little more than an inch long, cardinal-red outside, yellow within .	15 1 20	16 1 35		
SPIRAEA Filipendula. MEADOW SWEET, DROPWORT. Flowers white or rose outside; stem 2 to 3 feet high, grooved, erect, with a few small leaves. Tuberous-rooted herbaceous perennial. June and July. A native of Europe	12	15		
S. —, fl. pl.	15 1 35	18 1 60		
S. palmata, var. elegans	15	18		
S. Ulmaria, var. aurea. COMMON MEADOW-SWEET	15	18		
S. venusta lobata. Two to 8 feet high. Flowers deep peach-blossom color, in compound panicles	15 1 35	18 1 60		
STACHYS Betonica (<i>Betonica officinalis</i>). BISHOP'S-WORT, WOOD BETONY. Stem 6 inches to 2 feet high; reddish purple flowers. June to August. Europe	12	15		
S. lanata. Flowers striped, in many flowered whorls; leaves thick, soft and woolly. A fine border plant. June and July	12 1 00	15 1 30		
STATICE incana	25	27		
S. latifolia. SEA-PINK. A native of southern Russia, about a foot high; flowers blue, in slightly recurved spikes. Hardy. June	25	28		
S. Pseudo-Armeria (<i>Armeria formosa</i>). Flowers deep rose or crimson, in large, round heads in autumn. Said to be the finest species. Southern Europe	20	23		
S. tatarica. About a foot high. Flowers bright ruby red in summer. South-eastern Europe	25	28		
STREPTOPUS roseus. TWISTED STALK. Plant a foot or 18 inches high, leafy; forming with age good round clumps of several to many stems. Flowers rose-purple, bell-shaped, pendent. A nice plant to establish in shady places. Likes a moist, rich soil	15	20		
STYLOPHORUM diphyllum. YELLOW, or CELANDINE POPPY. This is rather an interesting plant, a foot or so high, and bearing, in early spring, numerous light yellow flowers	15 1 15	18 1 40		
THALICTRUM corynatum (<i>T. polygamum</i>). TALL MEADOW RUE. A stately plant when growing in rich, moist soil. Flowers white; foliage good	15	18		
T. dioicum. EARLY MEADOW RUE. One to 2 feet high; flowers in April and May; purple. Fine delicate foliage; nice for the shady corner	10 1 00	13 1 20		
T. —, var. occidentale. Said to be the same species as <i>L. dioicum</i> , but with me it is quite unlike it, being much smaller and of different habit	12 1 10	13 1 20		
T. Javanicum	15	18		
T. minus. Yellow flowers, in drooping racemes; summer. Europe	15	18		
HERMOPSIS caroliniana. A member of the Pea family; 2 feet high, with bright yellow flowers	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkts.	20 1 50	22 1 70	
T. montana. Not so showy. Flowers yellow	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkts.	15 1 15	18 1 40	
TIARELLA cordifolia. FALSE MITREWORT. A handsome plant in leaf and flower; quite hardy; easily increased, and at home in any moist, sandy soil. Fine for the shady corner, shady or sunny portions of the rockery, or if not too dry, in full sun. Creamy white flowers, star-shaped, massed on stems well above the foliage. May	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkts.	12 1 00	15 1 20	
TRADESCANTIA virginiana. SPIDERWORT. A good plant for decorative purposes among shrubbery or along the margins of woodland walks. After a time it forms fine, large clumps 10 to 18 inches high, with numerous terminal umbels of large, light blue flowers		12 1 00	15 1 20	

	—Not prepaid—	Prepaid—	—	—	—	—	—
TRILLIUM. WOOD LILY, WAKE-ROBIN. Early-flowering bulbous plants, which are generally fond of shade. Large, handsome dark green leaves, which continue for a long time after the flower. If planted in spring, it should be done early. Autumn or late summer is the best time to transplant it, while the bulb is dormant. Spring.	Each Doz.	Each Doz.					
T. cernuum. NODDING WAKE ROBIN. Has a small, nodding white flower, followed by a large red-berried fruit	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$0 11	\$1 10			
T. erectum. The common purple-flowered kind; one of the first in bloom	12	1 10	13	1 20			
T. —, var. <i>album</i>. Has white flowers; almost as fine as <i>T. grandiflorum</i> , with better and more durable foliage. It is a large, strong species	10	1 00	11	1 10			
T. erythrocarpum. PAINTED TRILLIUM. White flowers with purple stripes	15		16				
T. grandiflorum. Generally considered the best, and probably a thousand of it are sold to a hundred of any other kind. A very charming plant, blooming in early spring and liking shade	08	35	09	45			
T. nivale. This is the smallest of the species here mentioned, and blooms first; flowers small, white	20		21				
T. ovatum. This species from the Pacific coast is more like our eastern <i>T. grandiflorum</i> than any other. A good species with ovate leaves. Spring	15	1 15	16	1 25			
T. petiolatum. A purple-flowered species from Oregon. Its name comes from the long petioles of the leaf, which are quite striking. It is quite hardy, and the foliage durable. A good plant for shady situations	12	1 10	13	1 20			



Trillium grandiflorum.

—Not prepaid— Prepaid—

T. recurvatum. A western species, with brown-purple flowers and green leaves blotched with white. Small young bulbs. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each; prepaid, 11c. each.
T. sessile. The purplish flowers are of no especial beauty, but the plant has very fine large mottled leaves, and is one of the best on this account. Not prepaid, 15c. each, \$1.20 per doz.; prepaid, 16c. each, \$1.30 per doz.
T. —, var. <i>californicum</i>. A very fine white-flowered form from California, which seems as hardy as could be desired, and has fine leaves and flowers. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; prepaid, 22 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
T. stylosum. A southern species of much worth; pale rose flowers. Not prepaid, 12c. each, \$1.10 per doz.; prepaid, 13c. each, \$1.20 per doz.
TROLLIUS asiaticus. GLOBE-FLOWER. Orange-yellow. Not prepaid, 25c. each; prepaid, 30c.

T. giganteus. Light or greenish yellow. Not prepaid, 25 cts each; prepaid, 30 cts. each.

TUNICA Saxifraga. Has small pink flowers in the greatest profusion. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

UVULARIA grandiflora. BELL-WORT. Ten to 18 inches high, forking above numerous light green leaves and pale yellow flowers. Spring. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

VERATRUM californicum. A hand-some white-flowered species from Oregon, growing in moist, partly shaded soil. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Veronica spicata.



Viola.

—Not prepaid—Prepaid—
VERBASCUM. MULLEN. Each Doz. Each Doz.

<i>V. nigrum.</i>	Handsome bright yellow or white flowers in June. Plant 2 feet high. Western Asia.	\$0 12	\$1 10	\$0 15	\$1 35
<i>V. phoeniceum.</i>	Very pretty free-growing perennials, 2 feet high; flowers purple or white. June	20		22	

VERONICA gentianoides. SPEEDWELL. Pretty racemes of pale blue flowers in May; about 18 inches high Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 15 1 20 18 1 40

V. longifolia. Two feet high; lilac flowers 12 1 10 15 1 35

V. spicata. Bright blue flowers, in a dense spike. Europe 10 1 00 12 1 20

VIOLA. VIOLET.

V. alpestris. A delicate-flowered species from Switzerland, with white and yellow flowers. One of the easiest to grow, and very hardy. May to Sept. 10 1 00 12 1 15

V. canadensis. CANADIAN WHITE VIOLET. One of the best of wild Violets. Not rarely 18 inches high, branching and bearing numerous white and purple flowers. May Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. 10 1 00 11 1 10

V. canina, var. *Muhlenbergii*. A blue-flowered species about 5 inches high. 10 1 00 11 1 10

V. cornuta. HORNED PANSY. The recently added varieties of this charming plant have greatly enhanced its value as a class, which is distinct from the common Pansy. It is partial to moist soil, comes as readily from seed as any class of plants, and is about as durable as the common Pansy 12 1 10 14 1 30

V. —, var. Blue Perfection Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. 12 1 10 14 1 30

V. —, var. White Perfection 12 15

V. —, var. Purple Queen 15 17

V. palmata, var. *cucullata*. HOODED VIOLET. Blue flowers 12 1 10 15 1 30

V. pedata. BIRD'S-FOOT VIOLET. Handsome purple-blue flowers 10 1 00 11 1 10

V. —, var. bicolor. In this charming variety the two upper petals are deep violet or purple, and have a velvety surface like pansy petals; the lower ones are plain blue, like the petals of the type. May Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. 10 1 00 11 1 10

V. pedatifida (=*V. delphinifolia*?). PRAIRIE VIOLET. Palmately divided leaves, 5- to 7-parted; flowers violet or purple 12 1 10 13 1 20

V. primulifolia. PRIMROSE-LEAVED VIOLET. Light blue flowers 10 1 00 12 1 15

V. rostrata. LONG-SPURRED VIOLET. Pale blue and violet flowers in May 15 17

V. striata. May and June 15 18

VIOLA tricolor. PANSY. This is one of the most generally popular of cultivated flowers. Easy of culture in most any garden soil, it prefers a cool, moist bottom, and in such a place will give larger flowers. It has a longer season for blooming than most plants, beginning in early spring and continuing until frost Mixed seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. 05 35 06 45

VICIA tenuifolia. VETCH. Pretty trailing vine, with dark green foliage and white flowers 20 25

YUCCA angustifolia (Pursh). BEAR-GRASS. A handsome and hardy species, having shorter and narrower leaves than the following 15 1 50 20 2 00

Y. filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. Four to 8 feet high; large roots 30

ZYGADENUS muscatoxicum (*Amianthium muscatoxicum*). FLY POISON. Handsome racemose heads of white flowers in June 15

17

HARDY TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS.

This charming group contains some of the most showy hardy plants in cultivation. Cypripediums, for example, are among them. They are very easy to manage, and exceedingly attractive when in flower. No class of plants has more admirers, and all who have had the pleasure of seeing them growing well have been struck with the lovely and varied coloring of some of this family. To see them growing in their habitat, where nature has placed them, is a treat which comparatively few can enjoy, but with a little trouble we may have the pleasure of their flowers at home in our gardens—a treat well worth its cost. The Cypripediums and some others are suited to pot-culture, and, with now and then an exception, force well.

w Means plenty of moisture, in peat and loam and in the shade; answer very well for bog plants.

x Means always moist loam, peat and leaf-mold; well-drained, shady situations.

z Means good yellow, sandy loam, leaf-mold, partly shaded and moderately moist.

APLECTRUM hyemale. ADAM AND EVE, PUTTYROOT—z. One of our native Orchids, which is not so showy as some, but quite interesting on account of its manner of growth. The root is composed of two or more connected bulbs, from which comes, late in autumn, a single dark green leaf. This lasts until the next spring, and dies down about the time of flowering, or soon after; very hardy. The flowers are borne on stems about a foot high. They are greenish brown, flecked with white and purple; more curious than showy. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

ARETHUSA bulbosa—w. A very beautiful little bulbous Orchid, growing in wet sphagnum bogs in the moss. It should be treated as a pot-plant, and grown in fresh sphagnum moss, always kept moist and in partial shade. Not prepaid, 12 cts. each; prepaid, 13 cts.

CALOPOCON pulchellus—w. GRASS PINK. A pretty little bulbous Orchid which may be grown in moist sandy soil, or in same conditions as Arethusa. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 11 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.

CYPRIPEDIUM arietinum. RAM'S-HEAD, LADY'S-SLIPPER—w. A pretty little native of our northern swamps, growing among and under evergreens. Petals and sepals brown; lip veined with white and red. Needs well-drained, moist and sandy soil, in shade; a mixture of peat is beneficial. Autumn delivery. June. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each; prepaid, 23 cts.

C. candidum. SMALL WHITE LADY'S-SLIPPER—x. A rare native species, nearly a foot high, with single flowers; white and greenish white. June. Not prepaid, 25 cts. each; prepaid, 26 cts.

C. humile (*C. aculeate*). COMMON LADY'S-SLIPPER—x. This is another handsome native, producing beautiful rose flowers 2 inches in length. Stems 6 to 8 inches high. Suited to well-drained fissures of rockwork. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

C. montanum (*C. occidentale*)—z. This is one of the most delicate and charming Orchids, and though not hardy here without covering, it may be easily protected by a covering of leaves. Any good garden soil which suits the common *C. pubescens* will suit this species. Flowers purple and white. June. Not prepaid, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; prepaid, 27 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.



Cypripedium humile (*C. aculeate*).

		—Not prepaid—	
		Prepaid—	
		Each Doz.	Each Doz.
CYPRIPEDIUM parviflorum.	SMALL YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER—w, x, or z.	\$0 15	\$1 25
One of the best native Orchids. Six to 15 inches high, with one or more bright yellow flowers. The brown-purple spiral petals contrast nicely with the yellow lip; fragrant. Does well in sandy soil, with a mixture of peat or leaf-mold; likes some shade. Fine for permanent planting. May and June	\$0 17	\$1 40	
C. pubescens.	LARGE YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER—w, x, or z. Resembles <i>C. parviflorum</i> , but is larger. Does well in almost any soil; likes some shade. I would recommend this plant as one of the easiest to manage, and as one of the most permanent when well set. It should be in every collection of hardy plants. May and June	15	1 25
C. spectabile.	SHOWY LADY'S-SLIPPER—w. This is the grandest of all Terrestrial Orchids. The flowers are borne on leafy stems 2 feet or more high. The pouch is much inflated, of a deep rose purple or almost white, while the sepals or petals are white. As well suited for forcing in peat as for out of doors, in a moist, shaded situation. Plants will bloom the first year. June. A few extra strong clumps with six or more flower buds, 75 each.	20	23
GOODYERA Menziesii —x.	Large mottled leaves; flowers white	25	28
G. pubescens.	RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN—x. Reticulated leaves, which are very pretty, are clustered at the base, from which springs a stalk a foot or 18 inches high, terminating in a close spike of white flowers. The flowers are pretty enough in their season, but the leaves, lasting fresh through the winter, are very attractive. Needs shade and peat or leaf-mold	15	1 10
HABENARIA psycodes (<i>H. fissa</i>)—w.	About 2 feet high, bearing 4- to 10 inch spikes of rose-purple, fragrant flowers. Nice for the bog garden or some moist, sheltered situation in peaty soil	15	1 35
LIPARIS liliifolia.	TWYBLADE—z. Three or 4 inches high, with light green leaves and a short raceme of purple flowers. Fine for moist, shaded banks	10	1 00
L. Læsellii.	FERN-ORCHIS—z.	10	1 00
POCONIA ophioglossoides.	SNAKE'S-MOUTH ORCHIS—w. Treatment similar to <i>Arethusa</i>	15	16
TIPULARIA discolor.	CRANE-FLY ORCHIS. Somewhat like the aplectrum in habit. Leaves purplish green, coming in late autumn; scape 10 to 15 inches high; flowers green, tinged with purple. A curiously pretty plant. Summer.	15	18



TENDER PLANTS.

Suited to spring planting. They are lifted in autumn just after frost, and after being well dried the bulbs are stored in a warm, dry place. The flowers of nearly all are brilliant and showy.

HORTICULTURAL CANNAS.

(Ten Best Flowering Sorts.)

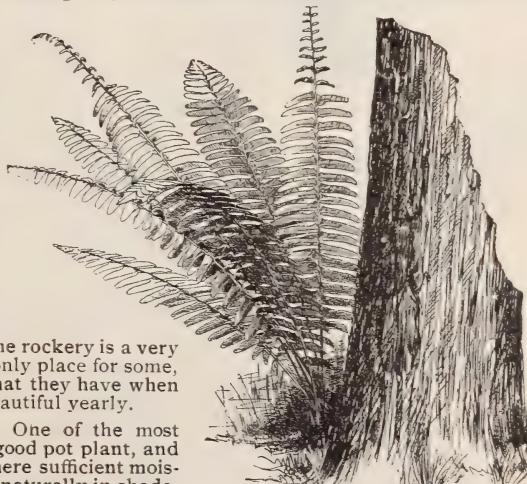
- 12 cts. each, prepaid 15 cts.; the set for \$1.05, prepaid \$1.25.
- Alphonse Bouvier.** Fine foliage; flowers large, rich, dark vermillion.
- Alsace.** Vigorous; dense spikes of creamy white flowers. 4 feet.
- Coronet.** Semi-dwarf; sulphur-yellow flowers.
- Florence Vaughan.** Enormous flowers of bright canary yellow, spotted with scarlet. 4 feet.
- Giant Crimson.** Dark orange-crimson, spotted with deeper crimson or maroon. 2 feet.
- Improved Queen Charlotte.** A grand variety; large scarlet petals, bordered with gold. 2 feet.
- Italia.** Bright scarlet, with broad yellow border; spotted.
- Madame Crozy.** One of the best; scarlet flowers, with gold band and markings. 3 feet.
- Philadelphia.** Very large flowers of rich ruby red; luxuriant foliage. 2 to 3 feet.
- President Carnot.** Dark foliage; immense trusses of crimson-scarlet flowers. 4 feet.

	Not prepaid	Prepaid	Each Doz.	Each Doz.
FOLIAGE CANNAS (Probably <i>C. nigricans</i>). Tall, with large coppery red leaves; strong-growing	\$0 10	\$0 90		
DAHLIA variabilis. Flowers double, of various shades	10	100	\$0 15	\$1 40
GLADIOLUS. This is a very useful class of bulbs for spring planting, from the fact that the flowers are not only among the most showy in their season, but also because by making a succession of plantings the season may be prolonged until frost. Some of the later hybrid sorts are exquisitely delicate in their rich tints. They are most effective when massed among plants of similar character. They alternate with cannae very readily, or with hybrid phloxes, roses or dahlias. They like a deep, rich soil and sheltered position. Plenty of manure should be worked into the soil, but not allowed, in its fresh state, to come in contact with the bulbs, as it causes them to decay. August.				
Childsii	08	60	10	80
Fine Mixed. A mixture of most of the more showy kinds, with many of the most delicate colors	05	40	07	50
Pink and Rose Shades	05	35	06	45
Scarlet and Red Shades	05	35	06	45
Striped and Variegated Shades	05	35	06	45
White and Light Shades. In this lot are most of the better light and white-flowered sorts	05	35	06	45
Yellow and Orange Shades	05	40	06	50
MONTBRETIA crocosmæflora. Flowers orange-scarlet; very pretty. August and September	06	50	08	60
TICRIDIA. TIGER-FLOWER. A Mexican plant of great beauty. The individual blooms are of short duration, but they continue to come for a long time, so that a dozen bulbs or so will give a continuous display for many days. Winter in a dry, warm place. August.				
T. Pavonia , var. Scarlet. Has deep scarlet flowers	05	40	06	50

HARDY FERNS.

We are told that there are about 2,500 species of Ferns in the whole world, but when we learn how few of this large number are found in cold countries, in localities subject to the low degrees of temperature that our New England states are, we see at once that it is only a small portion that can ever be of value here for outdoor culture. But of this comparative few, many are very fine decorative species, and with 40 to 45 kinds to choose from, a very good showing may be had of Ferns that can be established in many places where nothing now grows. They like shade, and where grass cannot be made to live for want of light, these handsome foliage plants often thrive. It is necessary to give them a good, dark soil, say a mixture of sand, leaf-mold and turf loam, and also to have the soil moist about their roots, with perfect drainage. A shady corner under a maple tree, whose roots reach every point for a long distance in all directions, would not be a very good place to set Ferns—better place them all in full sun; but this sort of shade is not the only shade to be found around most homes. When leaf-mold is not to be had, a well decayed peat will take its place, or a fine chip dirt, well decayed, is excellent. Ferns do well set in spring, but they may be set in midsummer by cutting back the fronds, and will so establish themselves before winter as to make a fine showing the following year. The rockery is a very proper place for many Ferns. Indeed, it is the only place for some, if we would give them the same sort of home that they have when growing wild. They grow stronger and more beautiful yearly.

ADIANTUM pedatum. MAIDENHAIR FERN. One of the most popular species of hardy sorts. It makes a good pot plant, and is at home in almost any good garden soil where sufficient moisture is near, and drainage as well. It grows naturally in shade, and also in the sun. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.



Aspidium acrostichoides.
See page 36.)

ASPIDIUM. SHIELD FERN.

—Not prepaid—
Each Doz. Prepaid—
Each Doz.

A. aculeatum. PRICKLY SHIELD FERN. The typical form of this grand hardy species, which I have imported from Europe. Good, strong plants	\$0 25	\$2 25	\$0 28	\$2 65
A. —, var. angulare. A handsome form, with delicate and smaller fronds	25		26	
A. —, var. Braunii. Comes from the shaded brooksides of the higher mountains of New England. A very handsome Fern, though not so common as most of the hardy sorts	20	1 50	23	1 80
A. acrostichoides. DAGGER FERN. A widely known species; its fronds are used by the trade in bouquets. One of the easiest to manage, and about the best evergreen hardy Fern we have. It grows on rocky, half-shaded hillsides and in swamps	12	1 05	15	1 30
A. Bootii. I have a good opinion of this Fern as one to be depended upon in more varieties of soil than most species. It is a handsome plant, and attains 2 feet or more when in good, moist soil	15	1 15	18	1 35



Osmunda Claytoniana. (See opposite page.)

ums. Moist, well-drained, loamy soil is good for it	20	1 65	23	2 05
A. Lonchitis. THE HOLLY FERN. A very desirable hardy Fern, with fronds a foot or two long by 1 to 3 inches wide. Rather desirable, as it is not easily obtained; very hardy	25	2 50	28	2 85
A. marginale. Quite common on rocky hillsides. Its large, light green fronds have a bluish tinge and are very durable; cut specimens will keep a long time. Nice for rockery or shaded slopes, or, in fact, for any place where it may be grown	12	1 00	15	1 25
A. munitum. Comes from the Pacific coast, and much resembles in outline the Christmas Fern. It is not so valuable as a hardy species as that, but may be grown with good success in New England if sheltered from the warm winter weather by a light covering of hay or straw	20		22	
A. Noveboracense. Of medium size and more delicate structure than most of the larger Ferns. Its height in favorable locations is a little more than a foot	10	1 00	12	1 15
A. spinulosum and its variety <i>intermedium</i> make fine plants for any corner where they may be made to grow. Their fronds are 1½ feet high by 4 and 5 inches wide, and so delicately constructed as to be very handsome	10	1 00	12	1 15
A. —, var. dilatatum. A wider form from the mountains	30		35	
A. Thelypteris. Varies much on different soils. Fronds are about 2 feet high, long and narrow	10	1 00	12	1 15

	Not prepaid	Prepaid	Each Doz.	Each Doz.
ASPENIUM angustifolium. SPLEENWORT. A fine, tall Spleenwort, growing in moist ravines, and often 3 feet high. Needs shade and a moist, rich soil	\$0 12	\$1 25	\$0 15	\$1 50
A. ebeneum. Usually 9 to 15 inches high when fairly established. A fine little Fern, with narrow evergreen fronds, found on rocky soil	10	1 00	12	1 10
A. Filix-femina. LADY FERN. Has a larger number of cultivated forms in Europe than any of our common Ferns. One to 3 feet high, with fine, delicate fronds, and very hardy. Shade or sun are alike congenial, if soil is sufficiently rich and moist	15	1 15	18	1 35
A. Ruta-muraria. WALL RUE. A very delicate little Fern, only about 2 inches high, growing in little tufts, on dry, shaded margins of limestone cliffs	15	1 35	16	1 43
A. thelypteroides. SILVER SPLEENWORT. Attains a height of 3 feet, and has fronds 3 to 5 inches wide. It is one of the Ferns which grow alone, if in good, moist soil	12	1 00	15	1 10
A. Trichomanes. A low, delicate little Fern, 3 to 5 inches high, growing in dense tufts. Well suited to sheltered pockets of the rockery	15			18
CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus. See Scolopendrium rhizophyllum.				
CHEILANTHES vestita. LIP FERN. A pretty Fern, 6 to 12 inches high	15	1 25	18	1 50
CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera. BLADDER FERN. Its fronds are not rarely 2 feet long, but quite narrow. It is widest at the bottom and tapers to a narrow point at the top	10	1 00	11	1 10
C. fragilis. BRITTLE FERN. A very frail little Fern, common on the face of dry cliffs	10	1 00	11	1 08
DICKSONIA punctilobula (<i>D. pilosiuscula</i>). HAY-SCENTED FERN. Very abundant in the mountain pastures of New England. Delicate and easy of culture, it is one of the best	15	1 00	18	1 25
LYCODIUM palmatum. CLIMBING FERN. Does well in a good, moist, sandy loam outside, but in many soils it will fail, and when it has been set where it seems not to thrive, it had better be taken in and treated to pot culture	25			28
ONOCLEA sensibilis. SENSITIVE FERN. A common plant in moist ground; though nice to establish in some places, I do not consider it as good as many others	10	1 00	12	1 15
O. Struthiopteris. OSTRICH FERN. One of the most stately, and one of the best for cultivation. Not rarely 4 feet high, with handsome, dark green fronds growing in a circle, forming in outline a handsome vase. It is not evergreen, but lasts until frost kills the fronds. It likes to be shaded part of the day, and will stand considerable moisture. Not prepaid, 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.; prepaid, 18c. each, \$1.55 per doz.				
OSMUNDA. FLOWERING FERN. The Osmundas are a grand group of large, tall-growing Ferns which, when established in the right soils and locations, make fine plants. <i>O. regalis</i> and <i>O. cinnamomea</i> grow in more moisture, as a rule, than <i>O. Claytoniana</i> , but with good treatment and an intelligent selection of location, the three may be grown together. It will not be the first or second year that the full benefit comes from the planting of these species. After they are established, much handsomer fronds will appear.				
O. cinnamomea. CINNAMON FERN. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; prepaid, 25 cts. each, \$1.95 per doz.				
O. Claytoniana. CLAYTON'S FLOWERING FERN. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; prepaid, 25 cts. each, \$1.95 per doz.				
O. regalis. ROYAL FERN. BUCK-HORN BRAKE. Not prepaid, 15c. each, \$1.30 per doz.; prepaid, 18c. each, \$1.60 per doz.				



Polypodium vulgare. (See page 38.)

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
Each Doz. Each Doz.

POLYPODIUM. CLIFF BRAKE.

P. Dryopteris (<i>Phegopteris Dryopteris</i>). OAK FERN. Smallest of the three Beech Ferns, and a handsome little plant. Delights in rotten wood, and is often found on rotten, mossy logs in deep shade	\$0 15	\$0 17
P. hexagonopterum (<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>). HEXAGON BEECH FERN. Broader fronds; very delicate and pretty. Grows in any good, moist soil, where it will not get too dry and still have drainage	12 \$1 15	15 \$1 30
P. Phegopteris (<i>Phegopteris polypodioides</i>). BEECH FERN. Common in mountainous regions where it has moisture and partial shade	15 1 10	17 1 20
P. vulgare. COMMON POLYPODY. A handsome evergreen species, which grows on rocky cliffs, not too dry but with a little sun	12 1 00	14 1 25

SCOLOPENDRIUM rhizophyllum (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*). WALKING LEAF. Is found on the margins of shaded cliffs or rocks, where the leaf-mold has formed a good, black soil, and is always shaded. Where such locations can be imitated, it is a good plant. Fine strong clumps

S. vulgare. HART'S TONGUE. Is found in only one or two places in the United States, but in England and other portions of Europe it is quite common. It does very well here, and will attain a good size in moist, loamy soil.	15 1 10	17 1 25
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WOODSIA ilvensis. RUSTY WOODSIA. Grows on dry, exposed rocks, forming large tufts, and is a pretty Fern, only 5 to 6 inches high

W. obtusa. Has fronds a little wider than <i>W. ilvensis</i> . Easily managed	15 1 00	18 1 20
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WOODWARDIA. CHAIN FERN.

W. angustifolia. NETTED CHAIN FERN. 12 to 18 inches high	20 1 35	22 1 55
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W. virginica. VIRGINIAN CHAIN FERN. Grows in wet bogs and swamps. Needs more moisture than most Ferns	15 1 25	18 1 50
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COLLECTION OF HARDY FERNS, MY SELECTION. TWELVE DISTINCT SPECIES, SUITED TO ROCK-WORK: One of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5. TWELVE DISTINCT SPECIES OF TALLER-GROWING KINDS, suited to the shady corner, for level culture: One of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5.

ROSES.

Roses like a good, rich, deep loam. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich. Shallow, sandy or gravelly soils are not suited to them. When it is necessary to plant in such soils as these, an artificial compost should be made by taking out a foot and a half of this natural soil, and filling in with rich, heavy loam. In cold climates Roses may be grown by banking up a foot or 18 inches, just before winter. In spring this should be removed, and the plants cut back as far as they are killed. Even the tender greenhouse Roses may be grown outside in this way.

GROUP I.—SPECIES.

ROSA alpina. 30 cts.

R. blanda. EARLY WHITE ROSE. One to 3 feet high; flowers almost or quite white; a native of rocky banks and shores. Plants about 18 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

R. carolina. See **R. humilis**.

R. cinnamomea, var. *flore pleno*. CINNAMON ROSE. Double; has a rich, spicy fragrance. 15 cts.

R. humilis (*R. carolina*). SWAMP ROSE. One to 7 feet high, with pretty pink flowers in July, followed by red fruit. Hardy, and will live in wet or dry soil. [The *R. lucida* of some horticulturists, but incorrectly.] Good, strong clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

R. Lucia (*R. Wichuraiana*). CEMETERY, or MEMORIAL ROSE. A Japanese trailing species. Foliage firm and glossy green; a good bloomer. Flowers single, white. 25c. each, \$2.20 per doz.

The following hybrid varieties of *R. Lucia* form a new race of hardy double and single Memorial Roses. They are fast growers and have good, healthy foliage.

Manda's Triumph. Flowers double, white, fragrant.

Universal Favorite. Light pink, double, fragrant.

South Orange Perfection. Flowers double, soft blush, turning white. A free bloomer.

Pink Roamer. This single-flowered form shows traces of Eglantine blood. It is exquisitely fragrant, and its pink flowers have a large silvery white center and orange stamens.

Price, 50 cts. each, or the set for \$1.75.

ROSA multiflora. A many-flowered white or pink, pretty native of China and Japan, blooming in June. Fruit bright red. Hardy with me. 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

R. rubiginosa. SWEETBRIER, or EGLANTINE. Handsome, single flowers. Both flowers and leaves very fragrant. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



A Bowl of Multiflora Roses. (See preceding page.)

ROSA rugosa. RUSSIAN ROSE. A very desirable and hardy species, with large, solitary, red or sometimes white flowers, coming in long succession. Indeed, it is not rare to see ripe fruit and flowers at the same time. Fruit large, orange-red to red; handsome in autumn. 25 cts. each; small plants, a foot high, by post prepaid, 15 cts. each.

R. rugosa, var. alba. 25 cts.

R. —, var. rubra. Flowers single; good size; foliage distinct. 25 cts.

R. Wichuraiana. See **R. Luciae**.

GROUP II.—HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES.

Anne de Diesbach. Large, brilliant crimson, fragrant flowers. Plant of good habit and vigor. 35c.

Anna Maria (Climber). Flowers double, in clusters; rosy carmine, shaded pink. 45 cts.

Austrian Copper. 40 cts.

Baltimore Belle (Climber). Flowers large, compact and fine; of pale blush color. Very double and in clusters. 45 cts.

Crimson Rambler (Climber). Glowing crimson flowers and dark, glossy foliage. 40 and 50 cts.

Dundee Rambler. Strong-growing. 40 cts.

General Jacqueminot. Fragrant, large, showy flowers of bright, velvety crimson. 35 cts.

Hermosa. A very popular Rose of medium or small size; hardy; color bright rose; continuous bloomer; not full. 30 cts.

Lord Penzance (HYBRID SWEETBRIERS). Several varieties. 30 cts.

Magna Charta. Handsome pink flowers in June; large, fragrant, hardy. 35 cts.

Madame Plantier. Flowers large, very double, pure white. 35 cts. each, \$3.25 per doz.

Paul Neyron. Flowers very large, clear, deep rose; very double; the largest Rose. 40 cts.

Persian Yellow. Rather small flowers and foliage; bright yellow, nearly full flowers; very hardy. 35c.

Pink Rambler. 40 cts.

Prairie Belle. This is one of the hardest and most beautiful Climbing Roses. Its flowers are large, globular, very double, bright pink. 25 cts.

Queen of Belgians. 25 cts.

Queen of the Prairies. 25 cts.

Russell's Cottage. Flowers dark crimson; very double and full; a great bloomer. Has proved to be one of the hardest. 25 cts. each, \$2.35 per doz.

Ulrich Brunner. A bright, cherry-red Rose. 35c.

White Rambler. 40 cts.

Yellow Rambler. 40 cts.



VINES—TRAILERS AND CLIMBERS.

AKEBIA quinata. A handsome twining vine. Pretty when trained to a trellis or when rambling over other shrubs. The fragrant, purplish brown flowers are in axillary racemes. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

AMPELOPSIS. See *Vitis*.

APIOS tuberosa. GROUNDNUT. A tuberous-rooted climber. Flowers purple. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; by mail, 55 cts. per doz.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A fine climbing vine, with large, dark green leaves; flowers shaped like a pipe; purple and green. 35 cts. each; by mail, 45 cts.

CELASTRUS scandens. BITTERSWEET. A handsome twining shrub, with dark green foliage and handsome, orange-colored fruit. Fine for covering old walls, stone heaps or any similar object. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts. ea.

CLEMATIS coccinea. SCARLET CLEMATIS. A fine southern species, with scarlet flowers. [C. *Viorna* according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally distinct.] 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.; by mail, 20 cts. each.

C. crispa. This is a southern species, with large, light purple or lavender flowers. One of the best. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.; by mail, 20 cts. each.

C. graveolens. A small, hardy, climbing species from Chinese Tartary. Flowers pale yellow, solitary, of medium size; the only yellow-flowered Clematis. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts. each.

C. Jackmanni. Very handsome, large, dark purple flowers. A general favorite in the genus; is the showiest and handsomest of all. 40 cts each; by mail, 50c.

C. lanuginosa, var. Henryi. Large white flowers. 60 cts. each; by mail, 70 cts. C.—, var. **Lady Londesborough.** This variety has been tested at Jackson, New Hampshire, and is one of the best of the large-flowered kinds for cold and exposed situations. Flowers delicate silvery grey, with white stripes down each petal; stamens stained with pink. May and June. 65 cts.

C. ligusticifolia. 25 cts. each.

C. montana. MOUNTAIN CLEMATIS. A native of Nepaul, with large white flowers. About the size of *Anemone sylvestris*. Attains a height of 20 feet. Early summer. 25 cts. each.

C. paniculata. One of the handsomest species in cultivation; of strong, climbing habit, often 12 feet high, and covered with white, fragrant flowers. A fine species; a native of Japan, and quite hardy. 25 cts. each; by mail, 30 cts.

C. Viorna. LEATHER FLOWER. Flowers are large, drooping, purple-yellow inside. A hardy native, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts. each.

C. virginiana. VIRGIN'S BOWER, OLD MAN'S BEARD. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

C. Vitalba. WHITE VINE. Flowers white, sweet-scented; fruit tailed. A hardy species from Europe and western Asia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.; by mail, 25 cts. each.

C. Viticella. VINE BOWER. Flowers large, drooping; blue, purple or rose-colored. Europe and Asia. Hardy. 20 cts. each; by mail, 30 cts.

DIOSCOREA villosa. WILD YAM-ROOT, COLIC-ROOT. Interesting when in fruit, chiefly on account of its queer seeds. Twines on bushes. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

HUMULUS Lupulus. COMMON HOP VINE. Very useful for covering bowers, or any place where the covering is not necessary for winter. It can be planted to run among shrubbery, or in any place where a vine in summer is desired. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 13 cts. each.

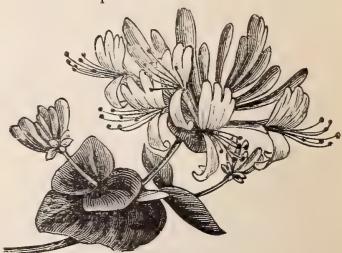
LINNAEA borealis. TWIN FLOWER. A trailing and creeping evergreen of slender habit, growing in bogs and mossy woods and bearing its delicate purple or pale pink flowers in pairs. It delights in the soil of a rotten mossy log into which its fibrous roots penetrate. It needs partial shade and a moist soil, with peat or leaf-mold. 15 cts. each; by mail, 18 cts.

LONICERA belgica. DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. Reliable as to hardiness. It has yellowish flowers and is quite pretty. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.; by mail, 30 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

L. glauca (*L. parviflora*). A twining bush with greenish yellow or purple flowers. 3 to 5 feet high. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; by mail, 25 cts. each.

L. Halliana. HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE. This would be one of the best if it were hardy, but it kills back to the roots here in severe winters. It is a fast and tall grower, with handsome flowers and foliage; flowers yellow and white. 25 cts.

L. hirsuta. A rather high twiner, with orange-yellow flowers in July. Leaves rather coarse and hairy. 15 cts. each; by mail, 18 cts.



Lonicera Halliana.

LONICERA Sp. SCARLET HONEYSUCKLE. I have been cataloguing this under the name *L. punicea*, which, I suspect, is incorrect, though I had bought it for this. The best hardy Honeysuckle for this severe climate. Its showy scarlet flowers are borne in pairs and in profusion. I have never seen it killed back in winter. 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.; by mail, 28 cts. each.

L. Sullivantii. This one kills back a little in the hardest winters. 15 cts. each; by mail, 20 cts.

LYCIUM chinense. MATRIMONY VINE. A desirable hardy climber, which is very handsome when covered with its scarlet fruit in autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; by mail, 25 cts. each.

MENISPERMUM canadense. MOONSEED. A climbing, woody vine, nice for damp, shaded places. 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

MITCHELLA repens. PARTRIDGE-BERRY, CHECKERBERRY. A small trailing evergreen, scarcely woody, with small, roundish, evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers, followed by the scarlet fruit, which lasts through the winter. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

RUBUS hispida. RUNNING SWAMP BLACKBERRY. A rather pretty trailer, with reddish purple foliage in autumn. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 15 cts. each.

SHORTIA galacifolia. A charming little creeping evergreen, with white flowers somewhat resembling the Soldanella, but with cut edges to the segments. Leaves deep green, changing to almost crimson. It may be grown in a pot; moist, well-drained shady soil or peat seems to suit it best. 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; by mail, 17 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

TECOMA radicans (*Bignonia radicans*). TRUMPET CREEPER. This species has orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers. A tall climber. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 22 cts. each.

VANCOUVERIA hexandra. BARRENWORT. A very desirable little trailer, native to Oregon and Washington. It has handsome six-sided leaves and delicate waxen white flowers about half an inch wide. It is a fine hardy plant to grow in shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 18 cts. each.

VINCA minor, var. *cærulea*. PERIWINKLE. Pretty little half-shrubby plant, prostrate stems and dark evergreen leaves. A native of Europe. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

VITIS cordifolia. CHICKEN GRAPE. Nice plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts. each.

V. hederae (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). VIRGINIA CREEPER, AMERICAN WOODBINE. This fine native is too well known to need detailed description. It is perfectly hardy and a quick grower. Fine for covering trellises or stone walls. Its beautiful green foliage turns to a charming dark red in autumn. It likes a rich, peaty soil, and responds quickly to high fertilization. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid by mail, 20 cts. each.

V. inconstans (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). BOSTON IVY. Clings closely to wood or stone work; colors beautifully in autumn. 15 cts. each; prepaid, by mail, 20 cts.

V. riparia. FROST GRAPE. Fine for covering unsightly objects. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts. each.

WISTARIA. KIDNEY BEAN.

W. chinensis (*W. multijuga*). Flowers large, not odorous, produced in great profusion on established plants. Native of China. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

W. magnifica. Flowers odorous, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long; light blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

W. speciosa (*W. frutescens*). 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.



Wistaria.

SHRUBS AND TREES.

We do not charge for boxing and packing when the stock ordered is less than 3½ feet, if the order amounts to \$3 and more. But for taller stock, and for less than \$3 worth, we must charge the actual cost. If stock is to be shipped in a box, we must make the box; if it is to be put into a light bale for express, it requires not only considerable time but burlap to cover.

The charges will cover only actual cost, which will not be over 75 cts. per bale, or actual cost for lumber and time for making, if a box is required. For stock less than 3½ feet long we can buy boxes quite reasonably, so that on such orders we do not charge for packing.

We pack all such stock in such a manner as to insure its reaching its destination in a perfectly fresh condition. Though we advise all to plant this class of stock as early as possible, we have taken up trees in full leaf, shipped them over 200 miles, and every one lived. We will not agree to replace stock when ordered so late.

SHRUBS AND TREES—CONTINUED.

All good, healthy, nursery-grown stock. Can furnish certificate of inspection of stock to those who desire it.

ABIES balsamea. BALSAM FIR. A slender tree, rather rapid in growth. Twelve to 18 inches, 20 cts. each.

ACER campestre. ENGLISH FIELD MAPLE. A small tree, with rough bark, growing about 20 feet high. About 3 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A. dasycarpum. WHITE OR SILVER MAPLE. This fine ornamental tree is found growing along river banks, and in moist clay is a rapid grower. It will thrive in more places than the Sugar Maple. 5 to 8 feet, 30 cts. each; 3 to 5 feet, 20c.

A. —, var. *Wieri laciniatum*. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. 5 ft., 40c. each; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.



Betula alba (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch).

ACER Negundo. See *Negundo aceroides*.

A. pennsylvanicum. MOOSEWOOD, STRIPED MAPLE. This is a small and slender tree, with light green striped bark. 3 to 4 feet, 25c. each; 5 to 7 feet, 45 cts.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. A very ornamental and hardy species; attains a height of 50 feet; rapid in growth, needs good drainage. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A. Pseudo-platanus. SYCAMORE MAPLE. This fine European Maple attains a height of 30 to 60 feet. It is well adapted to exposed situations, and prefers a deep, soft soil, but is not confined to these. 3 to 5 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each.

A. rubrum. RED MAPLE. Usually a small tree, but it sometimes attains a large size. Native to swamps and moist woods. A quick grower, handsome in flower, and adapted to moist ground. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 7 to 10 feet, 40 cts. each.

A. saccharinum. SUGAR MAPLE. 6 to 7 feet, 30c. each, 4 for \$1; 3 feet, 12c. each, \$1.10 per doz.

A. spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. Forms tall clumps. 3 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. tataricum. TARTARIAN MAPLE. A fine small species 20 feet high; very ornamental and quite hardy. 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

AESCULUS Hippocastanum. HORSE CHESTNUT. 2 to 3 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

AILANTUS glandulosa. TREE OF HEAVEN. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each.

AMELANCHIER canadensis. SHAD BUSH, JUNE-BERRY. A shrub or small tree, with handsome white flowers in drooping racemes, which come in early spring before much of the forest foliage is out. 2 to 3 feet, 15 cts. each.

AMORPHA fruticosa. FALSE, or BASTARD INDIGO. Flowers dark, bluish purple. Shrub about 6 feet high. California. 3 to 5 feet, 15c. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

ANDROMEDA polifolia. WILD ROSEMARY. This charming little evergreen is only 10 to 12 inches high, with numerous small, pale pink, bell-shaped flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

ARALIA spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. A low tree or shrub, with prickly stem. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each.

BERBERIS Neuberti. COMMON BARBERRY. 2 to 3 feet, 15 cts. each.

B. Thunbergii. [B. vulgaris according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally distinct.] 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz.

B. vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

B. —, var. *purpurea*. Purple-leaved form. 15c. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

BETULA alba, var. *lacinata pendula*. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. 7 to 8 feet, 55 cts. each, 2 for 95 cts.

B. lenta. BLACK CHERRY, or SWEET BIRCH. 5 to 7 feet, 30 cts. each.

BETULA lutea. YELLOW, or GREY BIRCH. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.
B. nigra. RED, or RIVER BIRCH. 10 to 12 feet, 60 cts. each.
B. papyracea (*B. papyrifera*). PAPER, or CANAL BIRCH. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.
B. populifolia. AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. [*B. alba* according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally distinct.] A beautiful tree. 3 to 5 feet, 20 cts. each.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB, CAROLINA ALLSPICE. 20 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

CARAGANA sibirica. PEA-TREE. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each.

CASSANDRA calyculata. LEATHER-LEAF. 15c. each, \$1 per doz., for flowering size.

CATALPA speciosa. INDIAN BEAN. 8 to 10 feet, 60 cts. each.

CEANOOTHUS americana. NEW JERSEY TEA. One to 2 feet high, with pretty panicles of white flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.
C. ovatus. Fine for dry, sandy or gravelly soil. 35 cts. each.

CELTISS occidentalis. NETTLE TREE, HACK-BERRY. Plants 3 feet, 20 cts. each.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. BUTTON-BUSH. A pretty shrub with white flowers. Nice for moist or wet ground. 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CERCIS canadensis. AMERICAN RED-BUD, JUDAS TREE. A small tree 10 to 20 feet high, with an abundance of small red flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 30c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CHAMÆCERASUS, var. *grandiflorus roseus*. [This genus is referred to Lonicera by Index Kewensis.] Flowers showy in May, followed by the scarlet fruit. Bushy plants. 30c. each.

CLADRASTIS tinctoria (*Virginia lutea*). YELLOW-WOOD. 20 cts.

CLETHRA acuminata. MOUNTAIN SWEET PEPPER BUSH. 30 cts. each.

C. alnifolia. SWEET PEPPER-BUSH, WHITE ALDER. A shrub 3 to 10 feet high, growing near the coast from Maine to Virginia and southward, bearing in abundance handsome fragrant flowers in summer. Plants a foot high, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

COMPONTIA asplenifolia. See *Myrica asplenifolia*.

CORNUS. DOGWOOD, CORNEL.
C. alternifolia. A tall shrub, or small tree, with a peculiar flat top. Plants 1½ to 5 feet high, 20 cts. and 40 cts. each.

C. Amomum. A fine stock from seed. 3 to 4 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CORNUS circinata. ROUND-LEAVED CORNEL. A desirable plant. Good shrubs, 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cts. each.

C. florida. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Plants about 1 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each.

C. paniculata. 2-foot plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

C. sanguinea. COMMON DOGWOOD, DOGBERRY. Branches pale purple, flowers greenish white. Europe and northern Asia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.20 per doz.

C. stolonifera. OSIER DOGWOOD. Reddish purple bark, a little darker than the preceding; blooms in early June. Forms good-sized clumps. 3-foot plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. A few fine clumps, 5 to 6 feet high, 25 cts. each.

C. tatarica (*C. sibirica*). Handsome light red bark, which makes it attractive in winter. 3-to 5-foot plants, 25 cts. each.

CRATÆGUS cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. This species attains 15 to 25 feet in height. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each.

C. Crus-galli. COCKSPUR THORN, HAW. A handsome flowering shrub. 15 cts. to 25 cts. each.

CYDONIA Japonica. See *Pyrus Japonica*.

CYTISUS purpureus. TREFOIL. A low, hardy shrub with pretty purple flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.



Deutzia. (See page 44.)



Kalmia latifolia.

DEUTZIA gracilis. 8 to 12 inches, 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.; 15 to 20 inches, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

D. scabra (*D. crenata*). Grows 4 to 8 feet. Flowers white, in raceme like panicles. A handsome shrub from Japan. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40c., \$1.75 per doz.

D. —, var. *Pride of Rochester*. 20 cts. each.

DIERVILLA Lavallei (*Weigela Lavallei*). This species has good-sized crimson flowers. A very handsome shrub when in flower. 25 cts. each.

D. rosea (*W. rosea*). A handsome Chinese shrub, with rose or white flowers in June. 25 cts. each.

D. trifida. FLY HONEYSUCKLE. A common low shrub, with yellow flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 18 cts. each.

FAGUS sylvatica, var. *purpurea*. PURPLE-LEAVED AMERICAN BEECH. This is grafted from a very dark leaved variety. 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each.

FORSYTHIA. GOLDEN BELL.

F. Fortunei. [*F. suspensa* according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally different.] 20 cts. each, 2 for 15 cts., \$1.35 per doz.

F. Sieboldii. 20 cts. each.

F. suspensa. The few yellow flowers are scattered on slender branches. A graceful shrub.

It does well either as a climber against a wall, or treated as a bush in open shrubbery. 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; 5 to 7 feet, 35 cts. each.

F. viridissima. Flowers yellow; a native of Japan. 3 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each, 2 for 55 cts.

CAYLUSSACIA resinosa. BLACK HUCKLEBERRY. Branching, 1 to 3 feet high; a native of rocky woods and swamps. Plants a foot high, 15 cts. each; by mail, 25 cts.

GENISTA tinctoria. DYER'S BROOM, GREENWEED. Flowers in spicate racemes. Plant 1 to 2 feet high, with round, erect branches, and smooth, lance-shaped leaves. A native of Europe and northwest Asia. 15 cts. each, 3 for 30 cts.

HALESIA tetraptera. SILVER BELL, SNOWDROP TREE. A small tree with drooping white flowers and large, ovate, lanceolate leaves. 2 to 3 feet, 30c. each.

HAMAMELIS virginiana. WITCH-HAZEL. A fine, tall shrub, which blooms just before winter. Good plants, 2 feet high, 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

HYDRANGEA arborescens. WILD HYDRANGEA. Flowers white, with an agreeable odor, in flat corymbs. A strong, vigorous, handsome shrub. About 4 feet high. 15c. each, 2 for 25c.

H. paniculata. Good plants, 5 years old, 25 cts. each.

H. —, var. *grandiflora*. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

ILEX laevigata. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

I. verticillata. WINTERBERRY. A pretty shrub, 4 or 5 feet high. Chiefly ornamental on account of its handsome scarlet fruit. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts., \$1.50 per doz. for plants 1½ to 2 feet.

JUCLANS cinerea. BUTTERNUT. 3 to 5 feet high, 40 cts. each.

J. nigra. BLACK WALNUT. 4 to 5 feet, 25c. each.

JUNIPERUS virginiana. RED CEDAR. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

KALMIA latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL, or CALICO BUSH. One of the most desirable evergreen shrubs; 4 to 8 feet high, bearing in May and June a profusion of large, showy deep rose or nearly white flowers. Nursery plants, 9 to 12 inches, 30 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; collected plants, 1½ to 2 feet, bushy, \$1 each; 2 to 3 feet, extra, \$3 each.

KERRIA japonica (*Corchorus japonicus*). A low shrub with green bark, pretty foliage and small yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

K. —, var. *alba*. Has white flowers. 15c. each.

K. —, var. *Double*. Large double yellow flowers. 20 cts. each.

K. —, var. *variegatus*. A very pretty form. 15c.

LABURNUM anagyroides (*L. vulgare*). GOLDEN CHAIN. Flowers yellow, in simple, pendulous racemes. Southern France to Hungary. 15c.

LARIX americana. AMERICAN LARCH, TAMARACK. A slender tree with heavy, close-grained wood. Plants 5 to 7 feet, 30 cts. each.

L. europaea. EUROPEAN LARCH. Plants 2 to 4 feet high, spreading, 35 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

LEDUM latifolium. LABRADOR TEA. About a foot high. Flowers in pretty cymes, white; last of May. Leaves covered underneath with rusty wool. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts. each.

LICUSTRUM ovalifolium. Called CALIFORNIA PRIVET, but is a native of Japan; one of the best, because its handsome foliage stays on so late. Plants 2 feet high, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

L. vulgare. EUROPEAN PRIVET. Common Privet of Europe and north Africa. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each.

LINDERA Benzoin. SPICE BUSH. Grows 6 to 15 feet high. Native of damp woods. It will thrive in shade if not too dry. Plants 18 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. TULIP TREE. 4 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each.

LONICERA chrysanthra (L. Morrowi). 45c. each. **L. ciliata.** Two to 3 feet. Flowers yellowish green. 20 cts. each.

L. oblongifolia. SWAMP FLY HONEYSUCKLE. Two to 5 feet, with cream-colored flowers, light green, oblong leaves, and reddish purple berries. Fine in cultivation. 25c. each, 2 for 35c.

L. Ruprechtiana. 45 cts. each.

L. tatarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 45 cts. each, 2 for 70 cts.

LYCIUM europaeum. BOX THORN. Pale white flowers. Erect spring shrub from the south of Europe. 3-foot plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

MYRICA asplenifolia (Comptonia asplenifolia). SWEET FERN. 25 cts. each.

M. cerifera. TALLOW SHRUB, WAX MYRTLE. Grows 5 to 12 feet high and opens reddish flowers in May. A hardy evergreen shrub. Good plants, 12 to 18 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

M. Gale. SWEET GALE. A dwarf, fragrant hardy shrub. Fine, stocky plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

NECUNDO Aceroides (Acer Negundo). BOX ELDER. 25 cts. each.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum (Andromeda arborea). SORREL-TREE, or SOURWOOD. A native of southern Pennsylvania and of the Alleghenies; attains a height of 15 to 40 feet. Plants 1½ to 3 feet, 15 cts. each.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. MOCK-ORANGE, SYRINGA. Grows from 2 to 10 feet high. A handsome species from the south of Europe. Plants 12 to 18 inches, stocky, 15 cts. each.

PICEA alba (Abies alba). WHITE SPRUCE. A tall and handsome tree which attains a height of 50 to 150 feet. 18 inches high, 20 cts. each; 2 feet high, 40 cts. each.

P. excelsa (Abies excelsa). NORWAY SPRUCE. A tall-growing tree of rapid growth; hardy and handsome. Nice for a boundary tree. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PICEA nigra. BLACK SPRUCE. Rather slow in growth; native to swamps and cool mountain woods. Forty to 70 feet high. 18 to 24 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

P. —, var. rubra. The mountain form of this species, and a much better and handsomer tree, though of slow growth. 15 to 18 inches, 25 cts.

P. pungens. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. One of the hardiest of the western Spruces. 12 to 18 inches, 25 cts. each; 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each.

PINUS inops. NEW JERSEY SCRUB PINE. Good, stocky plants, 45 cts. each.

P. Laricio (Pinus austriaca). CORSICAN PINE. A hardy and handsome species, which attains a height of from 75 to 100 feet. 18 to 30 inches high, stocky, 25 cts. each, \$2.10 per doz.

P. rigida. PITCH PINE. Plants about 20 inches high, 30 cts. each.

P. Strobos. WHITE, or WEYMOUTH PINE. This is the handsomest of the Pines, and will thrive in a greater variety of soils and situations than any other species. It is rather rapid in growth. Not only is it one of the best trees for ornamental purposes, but there is no other tree in the world so largely grown for timber as this. 18 to 24 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH FIR. 18 to 24 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PLATANUS occidentalis. AMERICAN Sycamore, BUTTONWOOD. Plants 3 to 4 ft., 15 cts.



Picea pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce).

POPULUS pyramidalis. LOMBARDY POPLAR. 5 to 7 feet, 25 cts. each; 8 to 12 feet, 50 cts. each; 13 to 18 feet, 75 cts. each.

POTENTILLA fruticosa. SHRUBBY CINQUE-FOIL. Two feet. Fine clumps, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PRUNUS americana. AMERICAN WILD PLUM. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. virginiana. CHOKE CHERRY. 25 cts. each.

PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. 4 to 5 feet, 20c.

PYRUS arbutifolia. CHOKEBERRY. A medium-sized shrub, with small, shining leaves, handsomely tinted in autumn. Flowers pretty, white, followed by black fruit. 20 cts. each.

P. Aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. 20 cts. each.

P. Japonica (*Cydonia japonica*). JAPANESE QUINCE. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

QUERCUS bicolor. SWAMP WHITE OAK. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each.

Q. macrocarpa. BUR, or MOSSY-CUP OAK. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each.

Q. palustris. PIN OAK. Height about 60 feet. A very attractive tree under cultivation. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each.

Q. prinoides (*Q. montana*). CHESTNUT OAK. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each.

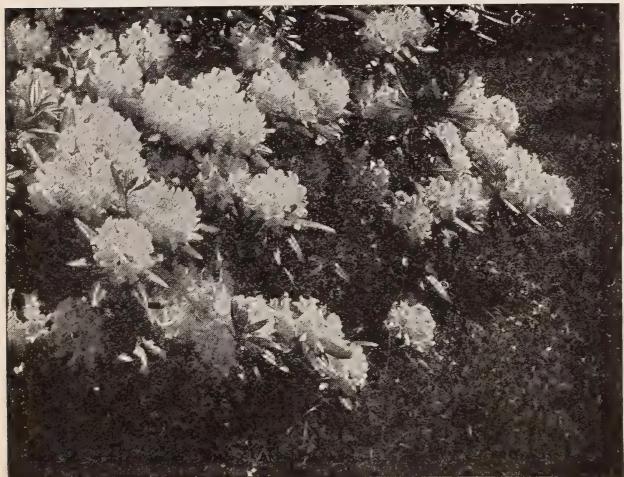
Q. Robur. ENGLISH OAK. Rather quick in its growth, with good foliage. Has proved quite hardy here. 5 to 7 feet, 40c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Q. rubra. RED OAK. 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

RHAMNUS alnifolia. A low straggling shrub. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

R. cathartica. COMMON BUCKTHORN. 20 cts.

RHODODENDRON arboreascens (*Azalea arboreascens*). Three to 10 feet high; deciduous leaves and pale rose-colored flowers in June. One of the brightest shrubs of early spring. 35c.



Rhododendron.

RHODODENDRON calendulaceum (*Azalea calendulacea*). FLAME-COLORED AZALEA. Orange-colored flowers, turning to red. Fine plants, 35 cts. each.

R. catawbiense. Shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with oval or oblong leaves, and handsome lilac-purple flowers in June. Plants a foot high, 40 cts. each; 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

R. maximum. ROSE BAY, GREAT LAUREL. This handsome shrub grows naturally in Vermont and New Hampshire, but never attains the large size here that it does in the south. Flowers pale rose or white, showy; leaves thick, 4 to 8 inches long, deep green. Good established plants a foot high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 15 to 20 inches high, 40 cts. each, 2 for 70 cts.; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

R. nudiflorum (*Azalea nudiflora*). PINXTER FLOWER. A handsome shrub, 2 to 10 feet high. It forms clumps. The flowers are very handsome, and vary in color from nearly white to dark purple. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

R. punctatum. 12 to 18 inches high, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

R. Rhodora (*Rhodora canadensis*). Showy rose-purple flowers in May. 25 cts. each.

R. Vaseyi (*Azalea Vaseyi*). A new and fine species from the southern Alleghanies. Rose-purple flowers in May. Fine, established plants, 30 cts. each; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

R. viscosum (*Azalea viscosa*). SWAMP PINK, WHITE HONEYSUCKLE. Four to 10 feet high; white flowers in May. Good plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

RHUS aromatica. FRAGRANT SUMAC. 20 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

R. Cotinus. SMOKE TREE. 5 feet, 35 cts. each.

R. glabra, var. Iaciniata. CUT-LEAVED SCARLET SUMAC. A handsome form with finely cut foliage. 30 cts. each.

RIBES floridum [Georgi or L'Hérit.?] WILD BLACK CURRANT. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each.

ROBINIA hispida. ROSE ACACIA. A shrub 3 to 8 feet high, with bristly branches and stalks, and large, deep, rose-colored flowers in May and June. 20 cts. each.

RUBUS odoratus. PURPLE-FLOWERING BLACKBERRY. Attains 3 to 5 feet in height, and bears large showy rose purple flowers in summer. 1½ foot plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SAMBUCUS canadensis. COMMON ELDER. Collected plants only, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

S. racemosa. RED BERRIED ELDER. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

S. —, var. tenuifolia. A beautiful hardy variety, with fine deeply cut green foliage. A fine foliage shrub. 50 cts. each.

S. variegatus aureus. 1 to 2 feet, 30 cts. each.

SOPHORA japonica. PAGODA TREE. Fine plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.

SPIREA. MEADOW SWEET.

S. Billardii [*S. salicifolia* according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally different]. Rosy pink flowers. 4 to 5-foot plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. callosa [=*japonica*, or *alba*?] 20c. each.

S. callosa superba. More showy than the preceding, with pale pink flowers. 20 cts. each.

S. discolor (*S. aricæfolia*). 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

S. Douglasii. Oregon species. 20 cts. each.

S. opulifolia [Linn. or Pall.?] NINEBARK. 15c. each, \$1.10 per doz.

S. prunifolia, var. *flore pleno*. 2 to 3 feet, 20c. each, 2 for 35 cts.

S. salicifolia. 2 to 3 feet, 12c. each, \$1 per doz.

S. Thunbergii. One of the handsomest. Branching, with many delicate white flowers; the handsome foliage turns in autumn to a reddish yellow tint. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each; 12 to 24 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

S. tomentosa. HARDHACK, STEEPLE-BUSH. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

S. trilobata. A very charming species, more dwarf and spreading in habit than *S. Vanhoultii*, with somewhat similar white flowers, coming into bloom a little later. 25 cts. each.

S. Vanhoultii. A beautiful hardy shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in June. 20c. each, \$1.30 per doz., and 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., according to size.

STAPHYLEA trifolia. BLADDER NUT. 20c. each.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus, var. *pauciflorus*. SNOWBERRY. This little shrub is valuable for planting on dry banks and bluffs. It does finely almost anywhere. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., 25 for \$1.25; by mail, 15c. each.

S. orbiculatus (*S. vulgaris*). INDIAN CURRENT, or CORAL BERRY. Flowers tinged with rose, in short axillary clusters. Stocky plants, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

S. variegatus. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 25c.

SYRINCA Emodi. HIMALAYAN LILAC. 25c. each.

S. japonica. 2 years, 15 cts. each.

S. Josikæa. Late-blooming; has bluish purple fragrant flowers. All the Lilacs are handsome. 25 cts. each.

S. persica alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. 2-year-old plants, 15 cts. each.

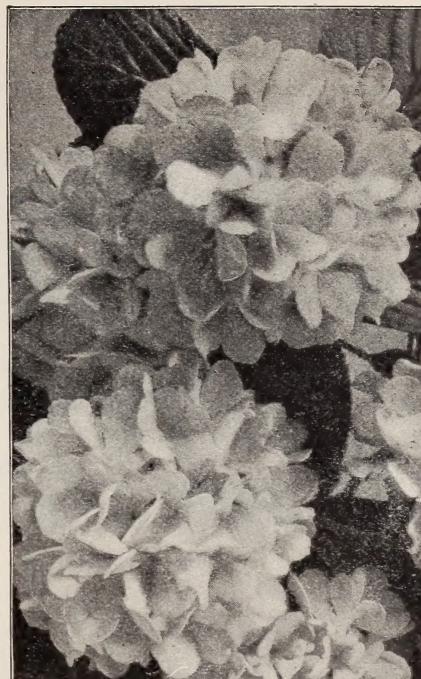
TAXUS canadensis. GROUND HEMLOCK. A low evergreen. Does well in the shade of taller trees, in moist soil, but will not thrive in the sun. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

THUYA occidentalis (*T. tatarica*, Gord.; *T. Wareana*). AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Plants 20 to 30 inches high, 25c. each.

TILIA americana. BASSWOOD, WHITE-WOOD. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each.

T. europæa. EUROPEAN LINDEN, LIME TREE. 5 feet, 25 cts. each.

TSUCA canadensis. COMMON HEMLOCK. 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.



Viburnum plicatum (Japanese Snowball).

ULMUS americana. WHITE ELM. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

VIBURNUM acerifolium. 18 to 24-inch plants, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

V. cassinooides. WITHE-ROD. 2 feet, 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

V. dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. 5 to 15 feet high; white flowers, dark purple fruits. Plants 2 feet high, stocky, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

V. Lentago. SHEEPBERRY. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 7 feet, 45 cts. each.

V. nudum. Plants 12 to 15 inches, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

V. Opulus. CRANBERRY BUSH, GUELDER ROSE. Good plants, 2 feet high and stocky, 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; plants 4 feet high, 35 cts. each.

V. —, var. *flore pleno*. SNOWBALL. 12 to 20 inches high, 20 cts. each.

V. plicatum [Gray or Thunb.?] JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Plants about 2 feet, bushy, 40 cts.

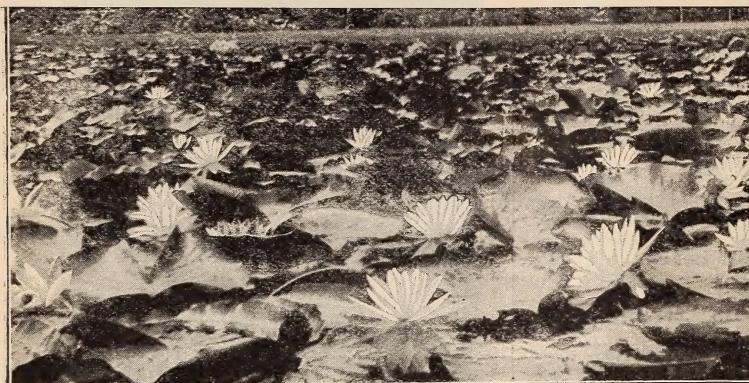
V. prunifolium. BLACK HAW. Plants 2 feet high and stocky, 20 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

V. pubescens. Good clumps, about 2 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

WEIGELA. See *Diervilla*.

THE BOG AND WATER GARDEN.

Nymphaeas and most other aquatics should be planted in a good, rich soil, if the best results are looked for. A mixture of heavy, dark soil and well composted cow manure is good. The plants should be well embedded in the soil under the water. For Sarracenia, a mixture of peat and leaf-mold in any wet, sandy soil will answer. The location should not be too cold. If the moisture is furnished by cold springs, the plants should not be set very near them. Most aquatics need still water. They do not like a current or the disturbance of strong waves.



White Water Lilies.

soil, better results can be obtained by adding 6 inches of peat as a top dressing, which makes a pretty fair depth for bog plants. But before this is done, all grass and sedge roots should be eradicated. Many bog plants do not require peat, but will grow in any wet, sandy or other soil which is always moist; others require not only peat, but need some shelter from the winds, such as low trees or small shrubs afford. Most of the species herein mentioned do not need this protection from winds; yet a few such bog-shrubs would be quite in place if planted among and around them.

Such water-loving species as *Azalea viscosa*, *Rosa carolina*, *Ilex verticillata*, *Lonicera oblongifolia*, *Ledum latifolium*, *Myrica gale*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Pyrus arbutifolia* and *Rhodora canadensis*, though they do well planted in moist garden soil, are found growing naturally in bogs and swamps. For the margins of bogs there are few more attractive shrubs than *Cornus stolonifera* or *C. sericea*. Among the vines that may be used for moist grounds along brooks, etc., are *Clematis virginiana* and *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. *Vitis riparia* is also common along the banks of streams, and climbs over bushes and trees, making a good companion for the Virgin's Bower, Bittersweet, Moonseed and Woodbine.

BOG AND AQUATIC PLANTS.

	—Not prepaid—	Prepaid—		
ACORUS Calamus. SWEET FLAG. A bog-plant or sub-aquatic, but will live in moist garden soil. The long, light green leaves are quite pretty, especially as seen growing naturally. Height 2 to 4 feet	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$0 11	\$0 95
A. —, var. variegatus. Does well in either moist or dry soil. A fine variegated plant	15	1 25	15	1 35
ALISMA Plantago. WATER PLANTAIN	15		15	17
CALLA palustris. WATER CALLA. This little native somewhat resembles the cultivated Calla, both in leaf and flower. It is a bog plant, and likes a peaty soil and moisture, and will thrive in sun or shade in the right soil	15		15	17
CALTHA biflora [=C. palustris]	15	1 25	15	17
C. liptosepala	15		15	
C. palustris. MARSH MARIGOLD. Every one who has seen this plant in its profusion of golden bloom in early spring will remember it. It is the most lavish of its color of any of our wild flowers. Broad patches of solid bloom are scattered along the meadow brooks wherever it has established itself. For low ground, where there is plenty of moisture, it is one of the best. It forces well in pots	10	60	12	80
C. —, var. flore pleno	15		17	
DIONEA muscipula. VENUS' FLY-TRAP. An interesting little carnivorous plant from the wet, sandy regions of North Carolina	15	1 25	16	1 35

BOG AND AQUATIC PLANTS.

		Not prepaid Each Doz.	Prepaid Each Doz.
DROSERA filiformis. SUNDEW		\$0 15	
HELONIAS bullata. SWAMP PINK. When not used as a bog plant, this rare and local species needs moist sand, or a soil that will always contain moisture. Its height is 1 to 2 feet, bearing a short, dense raceme of rose-purple flowers	20	\$0 23	
IRIS Pseud-acorus. YELLOW IRIS, WATER FLAG. Flowers large, almost scentless, bright yellow and orange-yellow. Stems stout, 2 to 3 feet high. Europe and western Asia. A fine bog plant	15	20	
NUPHAR advena. YELLOW POND LILY. Flowers yellow. Leaves large, with a deep sinus	20	30	
N. luteum. Flowers yellow, slightly scented, a little above the water. Leaves 8 to 12 inches across, deeply two-lobed at the base	30	40	
N. minimum (<i>Nymphaea Kalmianum</i>). Smallest yellow Water Lily; flowers less than an inch wide, yellow	15	\$1 25	
N. sagittifolium (<i>Nymphaea sagittifolia</i>)	15		
NYMPHAEA alba. EUROPEAN WATER LILY. Flowers 4 to 6 inches wide, white, scentless. Leaves deeply cordate, entire, smooth	20	28	
N. odorata. AMERICAN WATER LILY. Flowers white, often tinged with red; sweet-scented. A beautiful hardy species; one of the best for our cool northern waters	25	30	
N. reniformis [D. C.] (Tuber-bearing). Leaves reniform, orbicular, 8 to 15 inches wide; flowers white, 4 to 7 inches wide, faintly but deliciously sweet-scented. Root-stalks creeping, bearing oblong tubers	20	25	
PELTANDRA virginica. WATER ARUM. A good bog plant, with long-petioled, calla-like leaves and greenish flowers	20	25	
PONTEDERIA cordata. PICKEREL WEED. An interesting aquatic. Grows in shallow water. Has long-petioled, heart-shaped leaves, and a dense spike of violet-blue, ephemeral flowers	25	30	
SARRACENIA purpurea. PITCHER PLANT, SIDESADDLE FLOWER. This handsome native of our northern bogs is one of the handsomest and probably the hardiest of Sarracenias. The leaves or pitchers are, when exposed to sunlight, of a handsome reddish purple, with light green spots, 2 to 6 inches long, clustered at the base. From among them comes the naked flower stalk, 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single nodding, deep purple flower 1½ to 2 inches wide. One of the best of bog plants; also fine for pot culture	12	1 00	15 \$1 20
S. Drummondii. Fine plants for pot culture	25	28	
S. flava. TRUMPET LEAF. Flowers yellow—often 4 to 5 inches wide. Leaves 10 to 30 inches long, yellow and purple. Plant in wet sand or peat	15	1 50	18 1 80
S. rubra. Leaves short, clustered at the base. Wet sand or peat	15	1 50	16 1 57
S. variolaris. Leaves taller and more slender than those of <i>S. rubra</i>	25	28	
SYMPLOCARPUS foetidus. SKUNK CABBAGE. This plant is useful on account of its large, green foliage, and because it grows in wet, boggy soil. The flower is not very showy and the plant exudes a disagreeable odor similar to that of the skunk. However, it is a fine bog plant	20	28	

Besides the various Bog Plants of this section are others previously described in this catalogue which might be added to Bog Plants, because they not only grow well in good garden soil, but also do nicely in many wet situations; in fact, some are found naturally in bogs. I mention the following, for description of which please see foregoing sections: *Asclepias incarnata*, *Gentiana linearis*, *Hibiscus Moscheutos*, *H. militaris*, *Lilium superbum*, *L. pardalinum*, *Lobelia cardinalis*, *Lylhrum Salicaria*, *Myosotis palustris*, *Penstemon laevigatus*, *Parnassia caroliniana*, *P. asarifolia*, *Rudbeckia laciniata*, *Smilacina stellata*, *Thalictrum corynatum*, *Liparis Læsellii*, *Cypripedium spectabile*, *C. pubescens*, *C. parviflorum*, *Aspidium cristatum*, and vars. *Clintonianum*, *Boottii*, *Thelypteris*, *Onoclea sensibilis*, *Osmunda cinnamomea*, *O. regalis*, *Woodwardia angustifolia*, *W. virginica*.

 Other species will be offered in my Autumn Supplement, sent out about September 1.

*HARDY
ORNAMENTALS*

Horsford's Nurseries
FRED'K H. HORSFORD
CHARLOTTE, VERMONT, U. S. A.